United Nations A/63/6 (Prog. 10)

General Assembly

Distr.: General
14 March 2008

Original: English

Sixty-third session
Item 122 of the preliminary list*
Programme planning

Proposed strategic framework for the period 2010-2011

Part two: biennial programme plan

Programme 10
Trade and development

Contents

	Page
Overall orientation	2
Subprogramme 1. Globalization, interdependence and development	4
Subprogramme 2. Investment and enterprise	5
Subprogramme 3. International trade	6
Subprogramme 4. Technology and logistics	8
Subprogramme 5. Africa, least developed countries and special programmes	9
Subprogramme 6. Operational aspects of trade promotion and export development	10
Legislative mandates	13

* A/63/50 and Corr.1.

08-27156 (E) 070408

Overall orientation

10.1 The main objective of the programme implemented by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/World Trade Organization (WTO) is to assist developing countries, especially least developed countries, and economies in transition to integrate beneficially into the global economy, and to help the international community promote a global partnership for development, increase coherence in global economic policymaking and assure development gains for all from trade.

10.2 To achieve the foregoing objectives, UNCTAD will conduct research and analysis on both long-standing and emerging development issues, build consensus around efforts to promote national and international policies and strategies conducive to development, and support countries in implementing their development strategies, helping them to overcome the challenges and seize the opportunities of globalization.

10.3 The programme is guided by the sessions of UNCTAD, the Trade and Development Board and its subsidiary bodies, and the Commission on Science and Technology for Development. For the period 2010-2011, the programme will further integrate the outcomes of the twelfth session of UNCTAD, scheduled to take place in Accra in April 2008, which will form the basis for building upon the work of the Conference. UNCTAD is responsible for subprogrammes 1 to 5 within the programme, while subprogramme 6 is under the responsibility of the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/WTO.

10.4 Among the main objectives of the programme emanating from the outcomes of the twelfth session of UNCTAD will be the examination of development strategies in a globalizing world economy, which is the principal task of subprogramme 1. Subprogrammes 2 and 4 will aim to contribute to building productive capacities and international competitiveness, while subprogramme 3 and the trade facilitation component of subprogramme 4 will aim to contribute to maximizing gains from globalization for development in international trade and trade negotiations in goods, services and commodities. Development strategies of countries in special situations will be covered under subprogramme 5, while sectoral concerns of those countries will also be addressed by other subprogrammes. Integration of cross-cutting issues, such as economic cooperation among developing countries, poverty alleviation and gender dimension, will receive the necessary consideration within the context of pursuing the aforementioned objectives.

10.5 UNCTAD will make substantial contributions to the implementation of the outcomes of recent global conferences. Notably, it will contribute to the attainment of the international development goals contained in the Millennium Declaration and in the 2005 World Summit Outcome, in particular those related to the global partnership for development; financing for development; domestic resource mobilization; investment; debt; trade; commodities; systemic issues and global economic decision-making; economic cooperation among developing countries; sustainable development; science and technology for development; countries with special needs; and meeting the special needs of Africa.

10.6 UNCTAD will also contribute to the implementation of and take specific actions requested in the Brussels Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries, the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing

for Development, the outcomes of the Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development, the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, the Almaty Programme of Action for landlocked developing countries, and the Mauritius Strategy for the sustainable development of small island developing States. In addition, it will contribute to furthering the implementation of the goals contained in the Doha Ministerial Declaration of the Fourth Ministerial Conference of WTO and other relevant decisions in this respect.

10.7 In an effort to respond more efficiently to changing global demand and required reform of the United Nations, UNCTAD will explore ways and means to effectively contribute to the work of the Peacebuilding Commission, with a view to integrating relevant countries, in particular post-conflict ones, in the global economy. In order to strengthen the work of UNCTAD in science and technology, a sine qua non for development today, and to better draw on synergies with work on information and communications technologies, this area of work is consolidated under subprogramme 4, which will be under the responsibility of the new Division on Technology and Logistics. UNCTAD will, moreover, give special emphasis to the potential for economic cooperation among developing countries in all of its subprogrammes. Further efforts will be applied to other areas in response to the evolving demands of developing countries facing challenges of the modern economy, including in areas of energy and climate change.

10.8 UNCTAD will also try to maximize its contribution by sharpening its role within the international development assistance community. It fully participates in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework process of those countries which are part of that initiative. It will focus on enhancing its intellectual contribution, which could be discharged through cooperative efforts with other United Nations departments and offices, including regional commissions, other international organizations with greater country presence, or with such external entities as regional institutions, non-governmental organizations and the private sector. Furthermore, UNCTAD will cooperate more closely with other national and international think-tank-like institutions with a view to enhancing its research and analysis while maintaining its intellectual integrity and independence. In particular, in line with the priorities of the Organization, UNCTAD will further enhance its efforts to support the development of Africa across all of its sectoral areas of expertise.

10.9 The International Trade Centre UNCTAD/WTO will complement the work of its parent bodies, UNCTAD and WTO, by focusing its technical cooperation activities on supporting the efforts of developing countries and countries with economies in transition, most particularly their business sectors, to maximize their trade and development opportunities, and on assisting them in their integration into the world economy in a manner that enhances the development opportunities offered by the globalization process, while helping to shape international economic relations in the twenty-first century. Capacity-building support will be provided through information dissemination, training and advisory services that address both supply-side as well as market development constraints. Principal clients of such technical assistance are public and private sector trade support institutions and their networks that extend specialized trade support services to export enterprises. Africa and the least developed countries remain a priority for the Centre's technical assistance.

Subprogramme 1
Globalization, interdependence and development

Objective of the Organization: to promote economic policies and strategies at the national, regional and international levels that are supportive of sustained growth, sustainable development, and hunger and poverty eradication in developing countries, based on faster capital accumulation and increased gains from globalization, against the background of increasing interdependence between the international trading and financial systems and national development strategies and the need for their coherence

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Better understanding of policy choices at the national and international levels and their implications for faster and more stable growth and hunger and poverty eradication in developing countries as a result of policy advocacy	(a) Increased number of endorsements of policy recommendations and acknowledgement of research findings by Member States
(b) Progress towards resolving the debt problems and ensuring the debt sustainability of developing countries by fostering better understanding at all levels of the interplay between successful development finance strategies and effective debt management	(b) (i) Increased number of institutions using the Debt Management and Financial Analysis System (ii) The number of international and national cooperation and policy initiatives in the area of debt and development finance incorporating contributions from UNCTAD
(c) Improved empirical and statistical foundations and informational base for decision-making at the national and international levels on trade, financial and economic policies and development strategies	(c) Increased number of requests from outside users for statistical publications and informational materials in both electronic and hard-copy format
(d) Improved policy and institutional environment and enhanced international cooperation in the development of the Palestinian economy by strengthening UNCTAD activities in this field through the provision of adequate resources	(d) Increased number of new policy and legislative measures and international cooperation initiatives taken

Strategy

10.10 The subprogramme is under the responsibility of the Division on Globalization and Development Strategies. In its work, the Division will focus on identifying specific needs and measures arising from the interdependence between trade, finance, investment, technology and macroeconomic policies from the point of view of its effect on development; contributing to a better understanding of coherence between international economic rules, practices and processes, on the one hand, and national policies and development strategies, on the other; and supporting developing countries in their efforts to formulate development strategies adapted to

the challenges of globalization, including economic cooperation among developing countries. The objective will be pursued through policy advocacy based on (a) timely and forward-looking research and analysis of macroeconomic and development policies as well as debt and finance, taking into account the outcomes of relevant major international conferences, (b) the formulation of policy recommendations for appropriate development strategies at the national, regional and international levels to meet the challenges of globalization, (c) furthering consensus-building on macroeconomic and development policies that are suited to the specific conditions of developing countries, and (d) capacity-building in support of such policies, including measures related to external financing and debt. The dissemination of the reports and documents issued under the subprogramme will be linked closely to the provision of advisory services, training and workshops at the national and international levels; technical cooperation, in particular in the area of debt management; statistical and informational services as tools for policymakers and in support of the UNCTAD work programme; and the provision of economic policy analysis and special assistance to the Palestinian people.

Subprogramme 2
Investment and enterprise

Objective of the Organization: to assure developmental gains from increased investment flows to developing countries and countries with economies in transition and from international competitiveness in these economies

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Increased understanding of international investment issues and of the appropriate elements of strategies and policies that will ensure that foreign direct investment serves development aims	(a) Increased number of policymakers and other stakeholders reporting a better understanding of international investment issues
(b) Increased ability of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to develop an enabling environment for investment and enhance the development benefits deriving from domestic and foreign investment	(b) Increased number of policy recommendations endorsed by Member States
(c) Increased awareness of new policy issues at the international levels that will create an enabling environment for strengthening productive capacities in developing countries and countries with economies in transition	(c) Increased number of countries reporting a better awareness of new policy issues at the international level as a result of UNCTAD assistance
(d) Enhanced ability to develop national policies related to enterprise development, enabling the formation of strong and internationally competitive firms	(d) Increased number of countries indicating that policy advice and technical assistance provided by UNCTAD enhanced their ability to design policies aimed at enhancing the competitiveness of their firms

Strategy

10.11 The subprogramme is under the responsibility of the Division on Investment and Enterprise. It will assist developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, and countries with economies in transition in the design and implementation of policies at both the national and international levels aiming at boosting their productive capacities and international competitiveness. To that end, the subprogramme will follow a cohesive approach, consisting in (a) strengthening its role as the major source of comprehensive information and analysis of international investment, (b) strengthening the capacity of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, at their request, to formulate and implement integrated policies, develop an enabling environment and participate in discussions relating to international investment, and (c) supporting efforts by developing countries to build productive capacities.

Subprogramme 3
International trade

Objective of the Organization: to maximize gains from globalization for development in developing countries through enhanced participation in international trade and trade negotiations in goods, services and commodities

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Improved abilities of developing countries to design and implement trade policies and participate effectively in trade negotiations with a view to integrating beneficially into the global economy and the international trading system	(a) Enhanced engagement in trade negotiations and increased participation of developing countries in the international trading system
(b) Strengthened analytical and statistical tools for trade policymaking and research, including South-South trade; dynamic and new sectors of world trade and creative industries; non-tariff barriers; and adjustment to trade reforms	(b) (i) Increased number of users of the refined Trade Analysis and Information Analysis System, either through the Internet or the updated World Integrated Trade Solution and other econometric instruments, such as the Agriculture Trade Policy Simulation Model and the non-tariff barriers database (ii) Increased number of countries and improved factors captured by the Trade and Development Index and its analytical/diagnostic framework
(c) Improved capacities of developing countries to harness emerging opportunities from commodity production and trade and strengthen the enabling environment for development and poverty reduction	(c) Increased number of actions taken at the national, regional and international levels leading to enhanced commodity strategies, policies and measures with a view to promoting economic development and poverty reduction

(d) Improved capability of developing countries and regional integration groupings to identify and address competition, consumer protection and regulatory issues and to deal effectively with anti-competitive practices at the national, regional and international levels	(d) Increased number of countries making progress in competition or consumer protection, specifically through the preparation, adoption or revision of legal instruments and regulations or through measures aimed at their implementation
(e) Strengthened capacity of developing countries to pursue trade and trade policy objectives and sustainable development objectives in a mutually supportive manner and increased attention to developing countries' objectives in international negotiations and discussions dealing with issues arising at the intersection of trade, environment, climate change and economic development	(e) Increased number of countries having taken actions at the national, regional and international levels in line with UNCTAD policy analysis, intergovernmental deliberations and technical assistance, with a view to taking advantage of trading opportunities and promoting their sustainable development objectives through international negotiations and discussions or through specific policy measures

Strategy

10.12 The subprogramme is under the responsibility of the Division on International Trade in Goods and Services and Commodities. To achieve the objective of the subprogramme, the Division will aim to assist developing countries, with particular attention paid to the concerns of the least developed countries, and countries with economies in transition, at their request, to maximize the gains from international trade in goods and services and commodities and effectively address the opportunities and challenges of globalization for inclusive development. It will monitor and analyse the evolution of the international trading system and trends in international trade from a development perspective and help developing countries to participate effectively in international trade and trade negotiations and to formulate and implement relevant policies and strategies. Developments in commodity markets and the fostering of a new thrust to the commodity agenda in the twenty-first century encompassing cooperation and partnership, as well as strengthening competitiveness, diversification, commodity-related financing and risk management will also be monitored. The subprogramme will provide a forum for policy discussion and consensus-building on new and emerging issues and persistent challenges in international trade, the international trading system and trade negotiations, commodity sector development and trade, trade in goods and services, and new and dynamic sectors of international trade and creative industries. Efforts to build supply capacities and competitiveness, and to address adjustment challenges will be supported. Special emphasis will be placed on economic cooperation among developing countries (South-South trade), the further elaboration of trade-related development benchmarks, including through the Trade and Development Index and its diagnostic/analytical framework; data collection and analysis regarding non-tariff barriers, the utilization of trade preferences, WTO accession, dispute settlement, agreements on trade-related aspects of intellectual property rights and development, competition policies, environmental requirements, biotrade and biofuels. The Division will also strengthen its work on cross-cutting issues, such as trade and poverty, trade and gender, as well as on such other important topics as trade, environment and sustainable development interface, and

competition policy and consumer protection. Capacity-building activities will be carried out in all the aforementioned areas and the aid-for-trade initiative.

Subprogramme 4
Technology and logistics

Objective of the Organization: to enhance the economic development and competitiveness of developing countries and countries with economies in transition through efficient trade logistics services, strengthened capacity to develop, increased access to and sustainable utilization of technology and knowledge, including information and communications technology, and human resources development

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Improved trade logistics of developing countries through, inter alia, the strengthening of transport efficiency, trade facilitation and customs and legal frameworks	(a) Increased number of specific new actions taken by developing countries to improve transport efficiency and trade facilitation
(b) Improved awareness and understanding by developing countries and countries with economies in transition of the policy and strategy options to enhance the contribution of science, technology, innovation, as well as information and communications technologies	(b) Increased number of specific actions or policy measures taken by developing countries and countries with economies in transition to address economic and developmental implications of science, technology, innovation, and information and communications technologies
(c) Enhanced knowledge and capacities in developing countries in the areas of trade and investment and interrelated issues through human resources development, networking, training and e-learning	(c) Increased number of specific actions taken by developing countries to strengthen human resources capacities in the areas of trade and investment, and interrelated issues

Strategy

10.13 The subprogramme is under the responsibility of the Division on Technology and Logistics. To achieve the objective, the Division will aim to promote access and capacity to develop and use information, technology and knowledge; and to promote the strengthening of supply capacities through access to trade logistics services. In particular, it will focus on the strengthening of transport efficiency, trade facilitation and customs and legal frameworks; implementation of science, technology and innovation programmes; economic applications of information and communications technologies; and development of capacities in the fields of trade, investment, tourism and other interrelated issues through human resources development, networking, training and e-learning. It will pursue the objective by (a) carrying out timely and forward-looking research and analysis, (b) formulating policy recommendations for appropriate development strategies at the national, regional and international levels, (c) fostering dialogue for consensus-building, (d) providing technical assistance upon request, and (e) building capacities in the fields of trade, investment, e-tourism and trade-supporting services. The reports and documents prepared under the subprogramme will be widely disseminated in connection with

the provision of advisory services, training and workshops at the national, regional and international levels. Where appropriate, they will draw upon the knowledge gained through technical cooperation activities.

Subprogramme 5
Africa, least developed countries and special programmes

Objective of the Organization: to promote economic development and poverty reduction in Africa, the least developed countries and countries in special situations and their progressive and beneficial integration into the global economy

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) (i) Increased range of national and international policy choices to promote African development in the areas of expertise of UNCTAD	(a) (i) Increased number of endorsements by African States of policy recommendations
(ii) Increased utilization of services provided in support of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and various intergovernmental and inter-agency initiatives with regard to Africa	(ii) Increased number of requests for inputs in support of NEPAD and other intergovernmental and inter-agency initiatives
(b) (i) Increased analytical understanding and consensus in the global economy of the development problems of the least developed countries	(b) (i) Increased number of policy actions agreed and recommended by least developed countries and their development partners
(ii) Better integration of trade policies and priorities in the national development plans through the Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries	(ii) Increased number of countries making efforts to mainstream their trade policies and priorities into their national development plans as well as concrete implementation of the action matrices of the Integrated Framework
(c) (i) Increased capacity of several structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies to reduce handicaps and enhance specialization, in particular of small island developing States in the framework of the 2005 Mauritius Strategy	(c) (i) Increased number of policy actions for greater resilience by the countries concerned and their development partners
(ii) Improved and effective participation of landlocked developing countries in the global trading system owing to analytical work and advisory services undertaken in the framework of the Almaty Programme of Action	(ii) Increased role of landlocked developing countries in global trade in terms of total export value and market share of key export products of landlocked developing countries

Strategy

10.14 The subprogramme is under the responsibility of the Division for Africa, Least Developed Countries and Special Programmes. To achieve the objective, the Division will focus on identifying and understanding the economic development problems specific to the countries concerned through policy analysis and research and will play an advocacy role in promoting consensus in the international development community on the policy measures that best address such development problems. This will involve identification of new issues and approaches as well as greater interactions with research institutes in the least developed countries and with development partners. The research output will be linked closely to the provision of advisory services, training, workshops and lectures, with a view to improving human and institutional capabilities. It will also seek to sensitize development partners to the specific needs of these countries and ways to meet them. The Division will continue to support relevant countries in their efforts to take maximum advantage of their respective United Nations status and, by doing so, to avoid increased marginalization from the global economy and reduce poverty. This will involve support towards enhancing productive capacities and building resilience to adverse external influences. In addition, in the build-up to the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, it will proactively identify, elaborate and build consensus around more effective international support measures that reflect special trade and development problems and emerging changes in the global economy for adoption at the Conference. Similar efforts will be made in support of Africa and countries in special situations. The technical cooperation activities of UNCTAD will be coordinated, taking into account the specific needs of these countries, and through participation in the Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries, the aid-for-trade initiative and the International Trade Centre/UNCTAD/WTO Joint Integrated Technical Assistance Programme. In addition, the subprogramme will contribute to the implementation of the Brussels Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010, the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries, and the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, including the outcome of its review at the international meeting held in Mauritius.

Subprogramme 6
Operational aspects of trade promotion and export development

Objective of the Organization: to foster sustainable human development and contribute to achieving the Millennium Development Goals in the developing and transition economies through trade and international business development

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Strengthened integration of the business sector into the global economy through enhanced support to policymakers	(a) (i) Increased number of export development strategies developed and implemented, including the number of cases in which trade is integrated into national development strategies as a result

		of International Trade Centre support in enabling decision makers to develop effective trade development programmes and policies
		(ii) Increased number of country networks having generated multilateral trading system-related activities through the support of the International Trade Centre in enabling decision makers to understand business needs and create an environment conducive to business
		(iii) Increased number of cases in which country negotiating positions have been enriched through analytical input and business sector participation, with the support of the International Trade Centre, in enabling decision makers to integrate business dimensions into trade negotiations
(b) Increased capacity of trade support institutions to support businesses	(b)	(i) Increased number of trade support institutions having improved their ranking on the International Trade Centre trade support institutions benchmarking scheme through Centre support
		(ii) Increased number of policy proposals having been presented by technical support institutions to the competent authorities involving International Trade Centre support
(c) Strengthened international competitiveness of enterprises through International Trade Centre training and support	(c)	(i) Increased number of enterprises enabled to formulate sound international business strategies through International Trade Centre training on export management issues, delivered directly or indirectly
		(ii) Increased number of enterprises enabled to become export-ready through International Trade Centre training activities focusing on export-readiness, delivered directly or indirectly
		(iii) Increased number of enterprises having met potential buyers and, as a result, having transacted business through International Trade Centre support

Strategy

10.15 The International Trade Centre bears substantive responsibility for the implementation of the subprogramme. Its strategic thrust is in line with the mandate accorded to it by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1819 (LV), by which the Council recognizes the Centre as the focal point for technical assistance and cooperation activities in the export promotion field within the United Nations system of assistance to developing countries. The subprogramme will focus on the implementation of international development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, and to the follow-up of the 2005 World Summit Outcome. It will also contribute to the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010, the Monterrey Consensus, the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Declaration of Principles and the Plan of Action of the Tunis World Summit on the Information Society. The subprogramme will play an important role in furthering the implementation of the World Trade Organization Doha and Hong Kong Ministerial Declarations, in particular by involving the business community in trade negotiations and explaining to it the implications of the multilateral trading system for the business sector.

10.16 The strategic objective of the subprogramme is to assist developing countries and economies in transition to enhance their international competitiveness, increase exports and improve import operations with a corresponding impact on employment and poverty reduction. In pursuing its objective, the subprogramme will build on results achieved and lessons learned in the biennium 2008-2009. In its continued efforts to address the Millennium Development Goals, the subprogramme will scale up its innovative approaches to link poor producers to global value chains and international markets to ensure the sustainability of poverty reduction initiatives. Focus will be placed on work with small and medium-scale enterprises in sectors with possibilities for strong backward linkages with the informal sector. Priority will be given to the development of innovative forms of coopération and alliances with new partners to address sustainable trade development for the Millennium Development Goals, including the corporate sector, academia, non-governmental organizations and other development actors, through, in particular, enhanced partnerships in the areas of poverty reduction and gender equality. The subprogramme will continue to involve its country programme partners in monitoring progress against the Millennium Development Goals, targets and indicators, and in measuring results and the contribution of the International Trade Centre to the goals.

10.17 To achieve its expected accomplishments, the International Trade Centre will pursue its mission by enabling small business export success in developing countries by providing, with partners, sustainable and inclusive trade development solutions to the private sector, trade support institutions and policymakers. The Centre will focus its activities around the following five main strategies: (a) export strategy: to further enable decision makers to set priorities, design and implement coherent export development plans that reflect the dynamic requirements of the market; (b) business in trade policy: to reinforce Centre efforts to enable policymakers to integrate the business dimension into trade policies, as well as regional and multilateral negotiations, resulting in capacities created to design and implement trade policies that reflect business needs; (c) trade support institution strengthening: to enable trade support institutions to deliver enhanced services to

small and medium-scale enterprises and Governments, resulting in greater export impact of such enterprises and the ability of trade support institutions to provide sustainable trade capacity-building; (d) trade intelligence: to continue building the capacity of clients in the production of trade information and customized trade analysis, using Centre products and tools, enabling policymakers, trade support institutions and small and medium-scale enterprises to make more informed decisions, and trade support institutions to produce and disseminate trade intelligence services effectively; (e) exporter competitiveness: to enable existing and potential exporting small and medium-scale enterprises to strengthen their export performance and increase their market share, resulting in enterprises understanding market constraints and able to design products and implement successful international marketing approaches.

10.18 Additional partnerships and key strategic alliances will continue to be sought to complement the fields of expertise of the International Trade Centre and to allow for increased delivery in sectors and regions where demand has surpassed the Centre's ability to deliver. To achieve greater impact, the Centre will continue with the trend of developing larger integrated programmes with a critical mass and based on countries' needs. Partnerships, which are critical to success, will be strengthened with existing and new donors and with such other international organizations as UNCTAD and WTO, with which the Centre is organically linked, as well as the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the World Bank, the regional development banks, the African Union, the United Nations regional commissions and the United Nations country programmes.

Legislative mandates

General Assembly resolutions

2297 (XXII)	International Trade Centre
55/2	United Nations Millennium Declaration
55/279	Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010
56/210	International Conference on Financing for Development
57/253	World Summit on Sustainable Development
58/201	Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries
59/209	Smooth transition strategy for countries graduating from the list of least developed countries
60/1	2005 World Summit Outcome
60/185	Unilateral economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries
60/209	Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006)

60/252	World Summit on the Information Society
62/137	Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and full implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly
62/161	The right to development
62/179	New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support
62/182	Information and communication technologies for development
62/184	International trade and development
62/185	International financial system and development
62/186	External debt and development: towards a durable solution to the debt problems of developing countries
62/187	Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus
62/189	Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development
62/191	Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States
62/199	Globalization and interdependence
62/201	Science and technology for development
62/203	Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries
62/204	Groups of countries in special situations: specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation
62/208	Triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system
62/209	South-South cooperation

Economic and Social Council resolutions

1819 (LV)	United Nations export promotion programmes

Trade and Development Board resolutions

TD/386	Plan of Action
TD/387	Bangkok Declaration: Global Dialogue and Dynamic Engagement
TD/412	Part I: UNCTAD XI — The Spirit of São Paulo
	Part II: The São Paulo Consensus
TD/B(S-XXIII)/7	Agreed outcome of the Midterm Review

World Trade Organization resolutions (subprogramme 6)

WT/MIN (01)/DEC/1	Ministerial Declaration
WT/MIN/05/DEC	Doha Work Programme: Ministerial Declaration

United Nations A/63/6 (Prog. 11)

General Assembly

Distr.: General
26 March 2008

Original: English

Sixty-third session
Item 122 of the preliminary list*
Programme planning

Proposed strategic framework for the period 2010-2011

Part two: biennial programme plan

Programme 11
Environment

Contents

	Page
Overall orientation	2
Subprogramme 1. Climate change	7
Subprogramme 2. Disasters and conflicts	9
Subprogramme 3. Ecosystem management	10
Subprogramme 4. Environmental governance	11
Subprogramme 5. Harmful substances and hazardous waste	14
Subprogramme 6. Resource efficiency and sustainable consumption and production	16
Legislative mandates	17

* A/63/50.

08-28421 (E) 210408

Overall orientation

11.1 The principal responsibility for the environment within the United Nations system is vested with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

11.2 The mandate for UNEP derives from General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, by which the General Assembly established the Governing Council of UNEP, the Environment Secretariat and the Environment Fund. The Governing Council, in its decision 19/1 of 7 February 1997, clarified the role and mandate of UNEP in the Nairobi Declaration on the Role and Mandate of UNEP, which the Assembly subsequently endorsed in the annex to its resolution S/19-2 of 28 June 1997. The Assembly elaborated further on the role of UNEP in its resolution 53/242 of 28 July 1999. The Governing Council, in its decision SS.VII/1 of 15 February 2002 on international environmental governance, reiterated the need for a strengthened UNEP with a stronger science base and, among other things, called for increased capacity-building and technology support by UNEP to developing countries and countries with economies in transition, improved coordination of multilateral environmental agreements and enhanced United Nations system-wide coordination and cooperation. The Assembly, most recently in its resolution 62/195 of 19 December 2007, reaffirmed the role of UNEP as the principal body within the United Nations system in the field of environment, and recognized the need to accelerate implementation of the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building, including through the provision of additional financial resources for that purpose.

11.3 The Governing Council in its decision 24/9 requested the preparation of a medium-term strategy for 2010-2013 with a clearly defined vision, objectives, priorities, impact measures and a robust mechanism for review by Governments. Guided by the scientific evidence, including findings in *Global Environment Outlook (GEO) 4* and priorities emerging from global and regional forums, six cross-cutting thematic priorities were identified in formulating the UNEP medium-term strategy 2010-2013, in order to provide greater results orientation and strategic direction to the work of UNEP in the future. Following an extensive consultative process with the UNEP Committee of Permanent Representatives, the UNEP Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum, at its tenth special session in February 2008, adopted decision SS.X/3, in which it welcomed the medium-term strategy 2010-2013 and authorized the Executive Director to use it in formulating the UNEP biennial programme plan. The biennial programme plan 2010-2011 is therefore consistent with the UNEP medium-term strategy 2010-2013, along the same six thematic cross-cutting priorities, which will constitute the six subprogrammes proposed.

11.4 In line with lessons learned, the programme will continue to be implemented during the biennium 2010-2011 through the existing UNEP divisions, which will provide cohesion and mutual support to cross-cutting professional practices, such as those in the areas of science, law, economics and communication. As there are many interlinkages and positive synergies between the six thematic cross-cutting priorities, a matrix approach has been adopted, and achieving co-benefits will be pursued where appropriate. The approach is foreseen to strengthen results-based management and increase management accountability for programme delivery and resource utilization, while at the same time ensuring that relevant sector expertise benefits all subprogrammes.

11.5 The broader international policy environment is of significant relevance to the work of UNEP. In that regard, the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness: Ownership, Harmonization, Alignment, Results and Mutual Accountability and the Rome Declaration on Harmonization provide relevant reference points, while the goals identified in the United Nations Millennium Declaration and in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and other outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, including those on international environmental governance, provide a clear direction for the programme.

11.6 The world faces unprecedented environmental change, which presents both challenges and opportunities. Mounting scientific evidence shows that ecosystems are under unprecedented pressure and that prospects for sustainable development are consequently under serious threat. While those challenges may seem insurmountable, they also create opportunities for local communities, business and international corporations to innovate. To secure the environmental conditions for prosperity, stability and equity, responses that are timely and proportionate with the scale of the environmental challenges will be required. In creating such responses, Governments, the international community, the private sector, civil society and the general public all have an important role to play. As the environmental programme of the United Nations, UNEP will strive to fulfil its role in articulating, facilitating and supporting appropriate responses to those environmental challenges and opportunities.

11.7 Within the framework of the medium-term strategy 2010-2013, UNEP will focus its efforts during the biennium 2010-2011 on six cross-cutting thematic priorities, namely climate change, disasters and conflicts, ecosystem management, environmental governance, harmful substances and hazardous waste, and resource efficiency and sustainable consumption and production as defined below in paragraphs 11.9 to 11.14.

11.8 Consistent with its mandate and its comparative advantage, UNEP will exercise its distinctive role in environmental leadership within the preceding cross-cutting thematic priority areas by catalysing and promoting international cooperation and action; providing early warning and policy advice based on sound science; facilitating the development, implementation and evolution of norms and standards and developing coherent interlinkages among international environmental conventions; and delivering technology support and capacity-building services in line with country priorities. Paragraphs 11.15 to 11.17 below further elaborate key elements of the UNEP strategy in implementing the programme.

11.9 **Climate change.** Within the framework of the United Nations approach for addressing climate change, UNEP will complement other processes and the work of other institutions, including the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, in creating enabling environments at the national level for responding to climate change, including through the promotion of national legislative, economic and institutional frameworks. In doing so, UNEP will emphasize the synergies between development and climate policies as well as the co-benefits of climate change actions and their contribution to environmental sustainability. UNEP will assist countries in adapting to the impacts of climate change by reducing vulnerabilities and building resilience in sectors of national priority. It will also contribute to mitigating climate change by supporting a transition towards cleaner

and renewable sources of energy and energy efficiency, and by addressing deforestation and land degradation.

11.10 **Disasters and conflicts.** UNEP will build national capacities to minimize threats to human well-being from the environmental causes and consequences of conflicts and disasters by adopting an integrated approach spanning three key operational pillars, namely vulnerabilities and risk reduction; emergency response and recovery; and peacebuilding. Within those pillars, UNEP will emphasize the importance of addressing environmental risks and vulnerabilities as a prerequisite to sustainable development and will seek to integrate environmental management needs within recovery plans and peacebuilding strategies of the relevant United Nations actors, including the United Nations country teams, the United Nations Development Group and the Peacebuilding Commission.

11.11 **Ecosystem management.** UNEP will facilitate a cross-sectoral, integrated approach to ecosystem management to reverse the decline in ecosystem services and improve ecosystem resilience with respect to such external impacts as habitat degradation, invasive species, climate change, pollution and overexploitation. UNEP will continue to catalyse integrated approaches for the assessment and management of freshwater, terrestrial, and coastal and marine systems. In facilitating a more integrated approach, UNEP will draw upon its knowledge base and on integrated environmental assessments for more effective management of natural systems at multiple scales and across sectors through technical and institutional capacity-building. UNEP will promote adaptive management, participatory decision-making and sustainable financing through payments or investments for ecosystem services to address the drivers of ecosystem change that reverse degradation and increase ecosystem resilience.

11.12 **Environmental governance.** The work of UNEP in this area will be particularly guided by Governing Council decision SS.VII/1 on international environmental governance. At the global level, the UNEP secretariat will support the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum in exercising its central role in international decision-making processes for environmental governance and in setting the global environmental agenda. UNEP will continue to support United Nations system-wide coherence and cooperation in the field of the environment, including through policy inputs on environmental governance in the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination and other inter-agency forums and through the full use of the Environmental Management Group. UNEP will cooperate with multilateral environmental agreements, and support collaboration between them to facilitate their effective implementation, and will partner with the governing bodies and secretariats of other intergovernmental processes to enhance mutually supportive regimes between the environment and other related fields. UNEP will continue to promote international cooperation and action based on sound science and to support science-based policymaking; catalyse international efforts to pursue the implementation of internationally agreed objectives by providing support to Governments for strengthening policies, laws and institutions; support regional and subregional ministerial and other intergovernmental processes in the field of the environment; and strengthen support for the engagement of non-governmental stakeholders and civil society in environmental governance at all levels. At the national level, UNEP will support Governments in establishing, implementing and strengthening the relevant processes, institutions, laws, policies and programmes to enhance environmental

governance for achieving sustainable development, including through mainstreaming of the environment into other sectoral policies and making full use of the United Nations Development Group platform.

11.13 **Harmful substances and hazardous waste.** As part of wider United Nations efforts to lessen the environmental and health impacts of harmful substances and hazardous waste, UNEP will focus its efforts on enhancing strategic alliances with all stakeholders to promote chemical safety within a coherent life cycle approach and in accordance with the objectives of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management adopted in Dubai in February 2006, including through supporting the development and evolution of internationally agreed chemical management regimes. UNEP will service the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management process and implement its environmental component and will assist countries in increasing their capacities for sound management of chemicals and hazardous waste. It will also support initiatives related to the management of specific chemicals of global concern such as mercury, ozone depleting and other substances covered by multilateral environmental agreements, and will address emerging issues related to chemicals and hazardous waste. UNEP will continue to participate in initiatives such as the Partnership for Clean Fuels and Vehicles aimed at reducing the emissions of harmful substances.

11.14 **Resource efficiency and sustainable consumption and production.** UNEP will promote reforms in government policies, changes in private sector management practices and decisions, and increased consumer awareness as means to reduce the impact of economic growth and development on resource depletion and environmental degradation. UNEP will strengthen the scientific base for public and private decision-making and will advise Governments and the private sector on policies and actions to increase resource efficiency and reduce pollution based on a product life cycle approach. It will promote the application of environmentally sound technologies, integrated waste management and public-private partnerships to create more sustainable product life cycles and supply chains. In addition, UNEP will increase consumer awareness of sustainable consumption and production to influence their choices of goods and services. UNEP will support the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable production and consumption under the Marrakesh Process and will work with its network of partners to monitor progress and to implement collaborative initiatives on resource efficiency and sustainable production and consumption.

11.15 The strategy in implementing the programme will be consistent with the UNEP mandate and comparative advantage. Scientifically credible environmental monitoring and assessments will continue to provide the foundation upon which UNEP will deliver on the cross-cutting thematic priorities. That approach will promote the role of science in priority setting and informed decision-making. UNEP will inspire and promote environmental action and innovation between Governments, United Nations partner agencies, the private sector and civil society, including scientific communities and marginalized groups. It will facilitate international cooperation and the provision of broad policy guidance in the field of the environment including through the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum process at the global level and by supporting the regional and subregional ministerial and other intergovernmental processes.

11.16 Furthermore, UNEP will continue to strengthen the role of the national environmental authorities in development and economic planning processes and will facilitate the integration of environmental considerations in national sectoral policies, planning processes and development programmes. It will catalyse multi-stakeholder processes to bring Governments, business and civil society together to develop and improve the implementation of legislative and voluntary measures and economic incentives relevant to the environment and corporate practices. UNEP will work to enhance access by developing countries to equitable and sustainable financing for environmental action from both public and private sources, including market-based mechanisms.

11.17 The biennium will see an increased impetus to deliver on the Bali Strategic Plan. Capacity-building and technology support will run through the implementation of all cross-cutting thematic priority areas and will thus constitute an integral part of all subprogrammes. The delivery of the Bali Strategic Plan at the national and regional levels will be coordinated through UNEP regional offices, and UNEP will build strategic alliances with partners from within the United Nations family and increasingly from civil society and the private sector to extend its reach at national and regional level and to catalyse action. Furthermore, UNEP will strongly promote and facilitate South-South cooperation as one of the key mechanisms for implementing the Bali Strategic Plan.

11.18 The programme will be implemented through the UNEP institutional structure, consisting of the six existing divisions and a network of six regional offices, by drawing on their areas of specialization, strategic presence and capacity to deliver at the regional level. The Division of Technology, Industry and Economics is leading subprogramme 1, subprogramme 5 and subprogramme 6. The Division of Environmental Policy Implementation is leading subprogrammes 2 and 3. The Division of Environmental Law and Conventions is leading subprogramme 4. The Division of Early Warning and Assessment is responsible for the provision of a sound science base across all subprogrammes and provides the Chief Scientist function. The Division of Regional Coordination is responsible for coordinated implementation at the regional and country levels across all subprogrammes. The Division of Communications and Public Information is responsible for outreach and the production of publications for all subprogrammes.

11.19 UNEP will pursue the enhanced delivery of the programme through a number of processes and partnerships. It will work with a full range of stakeholders and partners, including civil society, private sector and bilateral aid agencies, building on their respective resources, expertise and comparative advantages. UNEP will participate in the common country programming and implementation processes as appropriate and work with and through the resident coordinator system, United Nations country teams and relevant inter-agency groups. It will pursue closer cooperation between UNEP regional offices, country offices of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and other centres. UNEP will seek to strengthen its involvement in the United Nations Development Group and endeavour to strengthen the environmental sustainability component of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework process. UNEP will closely follow and incorporate the outcomes of United Nations reform processes as they unfold.

11.20 UNEP will continue to integrate gender equality and equity into all its policies, programmes and projects with special attention given to the role of women

in environmental policymaking, environmental management and environmental conflict prevention and disaster management. The UNEP commitment to mainstream gender equality and equity in its programmes will be extended to its work with partners and other agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations System.

11.21 As an implementing agency of the Global Environment Facility, UNEP will continue to provide assistance to eligible countries to develop and implement projects in the six focal areas of the Facility, in accordance with the guidance from the governing bodies of the multilateral environmental agreements for which the Global Environment Facility serves as a funding mechanism. UNEP will primarily focus on the areas of its comparative advantage, and special attention will be given to the needs of African countries, least developed countries and small island developing States. UNEP will continue to provide scientific and technical advice to the Facility on its policies and programmes and will continue servicing the Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel of the Global Environment Facility. The Division of Global Environment Facility Coordination will embark on joint programming with the other UNEP divisions to complement the UNEP programme of work.

Subprogramme 1
Climate change

Objective of the Organization: to strengthen the ability of countries to integrate climate change responses into national development processes

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Adaptation, planning, financing and cost-effective preventative actions are increasingly incorporated into national development processes that are supported by scientific information, integrated climate impact assessments and local climate data	(a) Increased number of national planning documents incorporating results of climate change vulnerability assessments and adaptation considerations
(b) Countries make sound policy, technology, and investment choices that lead to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and potential co-benefits, with a focus on clean and renewable energy sources, energy efficiency and energy conservation	(b) Increased number of countries implementing energy plans with explicit renewable energy or energy efficiency components
(c) Improved technologies are deployed and obsolescent technologies phased out, financed through private and public sources including the clean development mechanism	(c) Increased investment in clean energy projects, including as a share of total investment in the energy sector as a result of UNEP intervention

(d) Increased carbon sequestration occurs through improved land use, reduced deforestation and reduced land degradation	(d) Increased investment towards reduction in greenhouse gas emission by land use, land-use change and forestry, as a result of UNEP intervention
(e) Country policymakers and negotiators, civil society and the private sector have access to relevant climate change science and information for decision-making	(e) Increased number of visits to UNEP web pages for information provided on its work in the area of climate change

Strategy

11.22 Responsibility for the implementation of the subprogramme on climate change rests with the Division of Technology, Industry and Economics. Given the interdisciplinary nature of the subprogramme, the Division will play a coordinating role, ensuring that the work programme will be executed in close collaboration with other UNEP divisions. The strategy, which is complementary to the processes and work of other institutions, including the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, will be as follows:

(a) To facilitate countries' transition to low carbon societies by building coalitions and engaging the private sector to improve energy efficiency; accelerating the development of markets for renewable energy technologies and promoting the financing of clean energy technologies and equitable access to cleaner energy. In addition, UNEP will provide support to United Nations entities with a view to making the United Nations system climate neutral;

(b) To help countries to reduce vulnerability and build resilience to the impacts of climate change by building and strengthening national institutional capacities for vulnerability assessment and adaptation planning and by supporting national efforts to integrate climate change adaptation measures into ecosystem management practices;

(c) To improve the understanding of climate change science and its use in sound policymaking by disseminating the results of Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change assessments and special reports and other scientific information targeted to specific audiences; improving the understanding of greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation; and providing scientific, legal and institutional support to developing country institutions and officials who participate in climate change negotiations;

(d) To improve the general understanding of climate change by communicating key messages regarding climate change in clear and understandable ways to different non-specialist audiences, including those aimed at influencing consumer choices.

Subprogramme 2
Disasters and conflicts

Objective of the Organization: to minimize environmental threats to human well-being from the environmental causes and consequences of conflicts and disasters

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) States' environmental management contributes to disaster risk reduction and conflict prevention	(a) (i) Increased investment in combined disaster risk reduction and natural resource management schemes in countries targeted for UNEP assistance
	(ii) Increased number of mechanisms to mediate competing interests over shared natural resources and transboundary environmental issues in countries targeted by UNEP
(b) Mitigation of acute environmental risks caused by conflicts and disasters	(b) Increased percentage of identified acute environmental risks which are mitigated in the post-conflict and post-disaster relief period
(c) The post-crisis assessment and recovery process contributes to improved environmental management and the sustainable use of natural resources	(c) (i) Increased percentage of inter-agency post-crisis needs assessments and early recovery plans that identify, prioritize and cost environmental damage and needs
	(ii) Increased percentage of the total long-term relief and crisis recovery funding focused on environment and natural resource management and associated livelihood projects

Strategy

11.23 Responsibility for the implementation of the subprogramme on disaster and conflict rests with the Division of Environmental Policy Implementation. Given the interdisciplinary nature of the subprogramme, the Division will play a coordinating role, ensuring that the work programme will be executed in close collaboration with other UNEP divisions. The strategy, which will also be implemented in partnership with the specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations System departments, relevant inter-agency planning processes and other regional partners, will be as follows:

(a) To assist vulnerable or crisis-affected countries and communities by providing environmental expertise, with particular attention paid to vulnerable groups (such as women and children) and highly vulnerable ecosystems such as drylands, in vulnerabilities and risk reduction services as well as emergency response and recovery operations at the subregional, national and subnational levels, including through the following:

(i) Policy guidance and assistance in developing and implementing legislative and institutional frameworks for improved environmental management at the national and subregional levels, contributing to risk reduction and the prevention of conflicts between States and between communities;

(ii) Addressing acute environmental risks in disaster or post-conflict response operations to minimize the adverse effects on human life and the environment, and integrating environmental considerations in recovery programmes to minimize the negative impact on the degraded environment;

(b) To contribute to conflict prevention and peacebuilding by participating in peacebuilding processes through focusing on sustainable management of transboundary and shared natural resources; and in peacemaking processes led by the United Nations, through addressing the environmental component;

(c) To contribute to global policy by mainstreaming environmental lessons learned and best practice into the relevant conflict and disaster policy and planning processes at the global level, such as the Peacebuilding Commission, the International Arctic Science Committee, UNDP and the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction.

Subprogramme 3
Ecosystem management

Objective of the Organization: to ensure countries utilize the ecosystem approach to enhance human well-being

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Enhanced capacity of countries and regions to increasingly integrate an ecosystem management approach into development and planning processes	(a) Increased number of national development planning processes that recognize and consider ecosystem services as a component for development
(b) Countries and regions have capacity to utilize ecosystem management tools	(b) Increased number of countries able to identify changes in ecosystem services through integrated assessment
(c) Strengthened capacity of countries and regions to realign their environmental programmes and financing to address degradation of selected priority ecosystem services	(c) Increased national budgetary allocations to address priority ecosystem services in medium-term budgetary frameworks

Strategy

11.24 Responsibility for the implementation of the subprogramme on ecosystem management rests with the Division of Environmental Policy Implementation. Given the interdisciplinary nature of the subprogramme, the Division will play a coordinating role ensuring that the work programme will be executed in close collaboration with other UNEP divisions. The strategy, in partnership with relevant

United Nations entities within the context of delivering as one, other international organizations, the scientific community and data providers, the private sector, civil society and other stakeholders, will be as follows:

(a) To influence planning and assistance frameworks at the regional and national levels towards a cross-sectoral, integrated approach to ecosystem management while promoting awareness of the interlinkages between humans and their impacts on ecosystems as well as the benefits people derive from them, such as ecosystem services, and to facilitate institutional, policy, economic and governance shifts to a cross-sectoral, integrated approach to ecosystem management, including aspects of poverty and health, with particular attention given to vulnerable and disadvantaged communities. In doing so, the subprogramme will promote subregional ecosystem assessments, cross-sectoral policy integration, participatory decision-making, technological innovations, economic processes and environment and development linkages;

(b) To build capacities of regional, subregional, national and local entities to assess and minimize impacts on ecosystems to reverse their decline and build resilience to maximize the delivery of ecosystem services. The subprogramme will catalyse integrated approaches for assessment and management of freshwater, terrestrial, and coastal and marine systems, utilizing adaptive management and sustainable financing mechanisms. That will be accomplished through building upon successful existing UNEP ecosystem programmes, inter alia, the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities and the freshwater programme based on integrated water resources management; and through other initiatives, inter alia, support to the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Global environmental outlook process, the Poverty and Environment Initiative, the economics of ecosystem services and the follow-up strategy for the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment. UNEP will draw upon its knowledge of integrated environmental assessments for more effective management of natural systems at multiple scales and across sectors. Where gaps exist, UNEP will develop and disseminate new and innovative management tools based on sound science and a comprehensive knowledge base.

Subprogramme 4
Environmental governance

Objective of the Organization: to ensure environmental governance at the country, regional and global levels is strengthened to address agreed environmental priorities

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) The United Nations system demonstrates increasing coherence in international decision-making processes related to the environment, including those under multilateral environmental agreements	(a) (i) Increased number of common environmental policy issues being addressed by the UNEP Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum, the governing bodies of other United Nations entities, the conferences of parties to multilateral environmental agreements, and their secretariats

	(ii) Increased number of inter-agency partnerships and joint initiatives in the field of environment
	(iii) Increased number of environmental issues addressed under the Environment Management Group, Chief Executives Board and United Nations Development Group
(b) Enhanced capacity of States to implement their environmental obligations and achieve their environmental priority goals, targets and objectives through strengthened laws and institutions	(b) Increased number of States undertaking initiatives to strengthen laws and institutions for the implementation of priority environmental goals and targets as agreed at the relevant United Nations summits and conferences and the conferences of parties of multilateral environmental agreement
(c) National development processes and United Nations common country programming processes increasingly mainstream environmental sustainability in their implementation	(c) (i) Increased number of national development policies and other national policy instruments containing policy elements to address the environmental dimension of sustainable development
	(ii) Increased reference to all UNEP-supported national and subnational environmental assessments in appropriate development plans including United Nations common country assessment plans and United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks
	(iii) Increased percentage of United Nations development assistance frameworks in countries where UNEP has intervened incorporating environment as a key component
(d) Improved access by national and international stakeholders to sound science and policy advice for decision-making	(d) (i) Every UNEP-led or UNEP-supported environmental assessment has undergone a multi-stakeholder peer review and contains a summary for policymakers
	(ii) Increased number of visits to UNEP-led or UNEP-supported environmental assessment reports on the UNEP website

Strategy

11.25 Responsibility for the implementation of the subprogramme on environmental governance rests with the Division of Environmental Law and Conventions. Given the interdisciplinary nature of the subprogramme, the Division

will play a coordinating role, ensuring that the work programme will be executed in close collaboration with other UNEP divisions. The strategy, which is guided by Governing Council decision SS.VII/1 on international environmental governance, will be as follows:

(a) To support coherent international decision-making processes for environmental governance, the subprogramme will assist the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum to promote international cooperation in the field of environment and set the global environmental agenda. It will keep the state of the environment under review on a regular basis through authoritative assessment processes and identify emerging issues in order to support sound science-based decision-making at the national and international levels. Cooperation with multilateral environmental agreements, and support of collaboration among them for their effective implementation, as well as partnering with the governing bodies and secretariats of other intergovernmental processes to enhance mutually supportive regimes between the environment and other related fields, will be carried out. At the inter-agency level, the subprogramme will provide support and policy inputs on environmental governance in the Chief Executives Board for Coordination and other inter-agency forums; and will make use of the Environment Management Group to promote joint action by all agencies and multilateral environmental agreement secretariats;

(b) To catalyse international efforts to pursue the implementation of internationally agreed objectives, the subprogramme will support the efforts for further development and implementation of international environmental law, norms and standards, in particular those addressing the goals, targets and commitments identified in the outcomes of United Nations summits and conferences, especially through the implementation of the Programme for the Development and Periodic Review of Environmental Law (Montevideo Programme);

(c) To support regional, subregional and national environmental governance processes and institutions, the subprogramme will support regional ministerial and other intergovernmental forums related to the environment and assist in the implementation of their programmes of action. It will support the efforts of Governments to further develop and strengthen their national, subregional and regional policies, laws and institutions underpinning environmental governance, and infrastructures for environmental management. It will also support the efforts of Governments to develop and strengthen their capacity for environmental data and knowledge management and assessment at the national, subregional and regional levels in order to provide a sound basis for environmental governance. Furthermore, the subprogramme will strengthen its support for the engagement of non-governmental stakeholders and civil society in environmental governance at all levels;

(d) To promote and support the environmental basis for sustainable development at the national level, the subprogramme will support Governments in mainstreaming environment into their development policy processes, including through the UNEP-UNDP Poverty and Environment Initiative; and will assist Governments to ensure that environmental considerations are incorporated in their national development plans, including by making full use of the United Nations Development Group platform. It will improve its strategic presence in regions to support Governments and United Nations country teams in addressing

environmental governance; and will strengthen its engagement with other specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, as well as departments and regional partners.

Subprogramme 5
Harmful substances and hazardous waste

Objective of the Organization: to minimize the impact of harmful substances and hazardous waste on the environment and human beings

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Increased capacities and financing of States and other stakeholders to assess, manage and reduce risks to human health and the environment posed by chemicals and hazardous waste	(a) (i) Increased number of countries and stakeholders demonstrating progress in implementing sound management of chemicals and hazardous waste, including having identified their needs in infrastructure strengthening (ii) Increased number of project proposals from countries and other stakeholders having successfully been submitted to Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management Quick Start Programme for funding of enabling activities for its implementation (iii) Increased number of UNEP supported subregional, regional and global networks (involving Governments and other stakeholders) established in support of sound management of chemicals and hazardous waste (iv) Increased number of countries that have market-based incentives and trade policies promoting environmentally friendly approaches and products aiming at reduced releases and exposures to harmful chemicals and hazardous waste
(b) Coherent international policy and technical advice is provided to States and other stakeholders for managing harmful chemicals and hazardous waste in a more environmentally sound manner, including through better technology and best practices	(b) Increased number of Governments and other stakeholders applying UNEP guidelines and tools providing scientific and policy advice on assessment, management, replacement of hazardous chemicals and waste management

(c) Appropriate policy and control systems for harmful substances of global concern are developed and in place in line with States' international obligations	(c) (i) Increased number of chemicals of global concern being addressed at international level (ii) Increased number of countries with policies and control systems in place for implementing their international obligations with regard to harmful chemicals and waste

Strategy

11.26 Responsibility for the implementation of the subprogramme on harmful substances and hazardous waste rests with the Division of Technology, Industry and Economics. Given the interdisciplinary nature of the subprogramme, the Division will play a coordinating role, ensuring that the work programme will be executed in close collaboration with other UNEP divisions. The strategy, within the wider United Nations efforts to lessen the environmental and health impacts of chemicals and hazardous waste, will be as follows:

(a) To help countries to increase their capacities for sound management of chemicals and hazardous waste within a life cycle approach. Subprogramme support will cover data collection, the assessment and management of chemicals, the implementation of scientifically designed hazardous waste management systems and the strengthening of chemical and hazardous waste legislation and regulatory frameworks. In collaboration with UNDP and other United Nations entities through relevant inter-agency processes, the subprogramme will promote the mainstreaming of chemical safety in development agendas and the active involvement of all relevant sectors to achieve coherent and effective regulatory, voluntary and market-based policies at the national level and, when relevant, at the subregional level. It will also promote and facilitate public access to information and knowledge on chemicals and hazardous waste, including impacts on human health and the environment;

(b) To advance the international agenda on chemicals through the implementation of the environmental component of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management, the subprogramme will provide policy- and science-based advice and guidelines to Governments and other stakeholders on risk assessment and management; raise awareness of potential adverse effects of chemicals, including hazardous waste; and address emerging issues. It will also contribute to the development of methodologies and tools for monitoring and evaluating progress in sound management of chemicals and hazardous waste;

(c) To support the development and evolution of internationally agreed chemical management regimes. The subprogramme will assist countries, multilateral environmental agreement secretariats and other stakeholders in their efforts to address highly hazardous substances, including the implementation and enforcement of chemical and hazardous waste-related multilateral environmental agreements and other international initiatives (for example, the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based activities) related to chemicals of global concern such as mercury, persistent organic pollutants and ozone depleting substances, and in addressing emerging issues related to chemicals and hazardous waste.

Subprogramme 6
Resource efficiency and sustainable consumption and production

Objective of the Organization: to ensure natural resources are produced, processed and consumed in a more environmentally sustainable way

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Resource efficiency is increased and pollution is reduced over product life cycles and along supply chains	(a) Increased number of Governments and businesses adopting policies, economic instruments and actions for resource-efficient and sustainable products
(b) Increased investment in efficient, clean and safe industrial production methods through public policies and private sector action	(b) Increased number of Governments and businesses selecting environmentally sound technologies and more resource-efficient management practices, technologies and production methods, including for integrated waste management
(c) Consumer choice favours more resource efficient and environmentally friendly products	(c) Increased information and decision-making tools directing consumer choice to more sustainable products, based on sound science

Strategy

11.27 The responsibility for the implementation of the subprogramme on resource efficiency and sustainable consumption and production rests with the Division of Technology, Industry and Economics. Given the interdisciplinary nature of the subprogramme, the Division will play a coordinating role, ensuring that the work programme will be executed in close collaboration with other UNEP divisions. The strategy, in partnership with Governments, other United Nations and development cooperation entities, the private sector, research bodies and civil society, will be as follows:

(a) To build capacities to promote the production of more environmentally sustainable products, the subprogramme will help Governments and the private sector to improve their capacities to design and implement policies, laws and management actions that promote the production of resource-efficient and sustainable goods and services. In doing so, the subprogramme will emphasize a product life cycle approach and promote public-private partnerships and market-based instruments to create more sustainable supply chains. The subprogramme will support the design of policy frameworks and economic instruments promoting resource efficiency and sustainable production and consumption, as stand-alone tools; in the context of national development policies and the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements; and for integrated waste management and the prevention of environmental risks and recovery from industrial accidents;

(b) To promote public and private investment in environmentally sound technologies and sustainable products, the subprogramme will advise and support Governments and businesses in the selection and application of safe and efficient

production technologies, integrated waste management and purchase of more resource-efficient and sustainable products and practices. The subprogramme will disseminate research findings and implement demonstration projects to illustrate the benefits of efficient, clean and safe industrial production methods, in environmental, economic and social terms, to stimulate public and private policies and investment choices for wider application of those methods;

(c) To promote sustainable consumption patterns, the subprogramme will disseminate public communications materials and conduct educational and public awareness campaigns on the benefits of resource efficiency and sustainable production and consumption to influence the choices of consumers and better inform other market actors. It will also provide policy advice and support to public authorities to promote the purchase of sustainable products.

Legislative mandates

General Assembly resolutions

2997 (XXVII)	Institutional and financial arrangements for international environmental cooperation
S-19/2	Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21
47/190	Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
53/242	Report of the Secretary-General on environment and human settlements
55/2	United Nations Millennium Declaration
55/198	Enhancing complementarities among international instruments related to environment and sustainable development
57/2	United Nations Declaration on the New Partnership for Africa's Development
57/144	Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit
60/1	2005 World Summit Outcome
60/47	Question of Antarctica
60/142	Programme of Action for the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People
61/4	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization
61/12	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Cooperation Organization
61/205	Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its ninth special session
61/213	Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006)

61/230	Implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa (subprogrammes 2 and 4)
62/100	Effects of atomic radiation
62/126	Policies and programmes involving youth: youth in the global economy — promoting youth participation in social and economic development
62/131	Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly
62/179	New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support
62/189	Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development
62/191	Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States
62/195	Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its twenty-third session
62/201	Science and technology for development
62/203	Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries
62/206	Women in development
62/208	Triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system
62/209	South-South cooperation
62/211	Towards global partnerships
62/217	International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space (subprogrammes 3 and 4)

Governing Council decisions

19/1	Nairobi Declaration on the Role and Mandate of the United Nations Environment Programme
20/6	Policy and advisory services of the United Nations Environment Programme in key areas of institution-building
20/12	Implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development within the United Nations system

20/17	Views of the Governing Council on the report of the Secretary-General on environment and human settlements
20/27	Support to Africa
20/28	Promoting interlinkages among global environmental issues and human needs
20/33	Stable, adequate and predictable funding for the United Nations Environment Programme
20/39	Functioning of the regional offices and proposed measures for the strengthening of regionalization and decentralization
SS.VI/1	Malmö Ministerial Declaration
21/18	Implementation of the Malmö Ministerial Declaration
21/20	Governance of the United Nations Environment Programme and implementation of General Assembly resolution 53/242
21/24	Policy and advisory services in key areas of institution-building
SS.VII/5	Enhancing civil society engagement in the work of the United Nations Environment Programme
22/7	Engaging business and industry
22/9	Support to Africa
22/10	Poverty and the environment in Africa
22/11	Sustainable development of the Arctic
22/12	Brussels Declaration and the Programme of Action for Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010
22/14	Role of the United Nations Environment Programme in strengthening regional activities and cooperation in the Economic Cooperation Organization region
22/18	Civil society
	II: Long-term strategy on engagement and involvement of young people in environment issues
	III: Long-term strategy for sport and the environment
22/21	Regional implementation of the programme of work of the United Nations Environment Programme
SS.VIII/1	Implementation of decision SS.VII/1 on international environmental governance
	III: Intergovernmental strategic plan for technology support and capacity-building

	IV: Strengthening the financing of the United Nations Environment Programme
23/1	Implementation of decision SS.VII/1 on international environmental governance
	I: Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building
	IV: Strengthening the financing of the United Nations Environment Programme
23/10	Poverty and the environment
23/11	Gender equality in the field of the environment
24/1	Implementation of decision SS.VII/1 on international environmental governance
	II: Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building
	IV: Strengthening the financing of the United Nations Environment Programme
24/6	Small Island Developing States
24/8	Support to Africa in environmental management and protection
24/12	South-South cooperation in achieving sustainable development
SS.X/2	Sustainable development of the Arctic Region
SS.X/3	Medium-term Strategy for the period 2010-2013

Subprogramme 1
Climate change

General Assembly resolutions

61/199	International cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon
62/86	Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind
62/197	Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy

Governing Council decisions

22/3	Climate and atmosphere
	I: Adaptation to climate change
	II: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

Subprogramme 2
Disasters and conflicts

General Assembly resolutions

60/195	International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
61/200	Natural disasters and vulnerability
62/91	Strengthening emergency relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction and prevention in the aftermath of the Indian Ocean tsunami disaster
62/92	International cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development
62/94	Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations

Governing Council decisions

22/1	Early warning, assessment and monitoring
	IV: Post-conflict environmental assessment
	V: Environmental situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territories
22/8	Further improvement of environmental emergency prevention, preparedness, assessment, response and mitigation
23/7	Strengthening environmental emergency response and developing disaster prevention, preparedness, mitigation and early warning systems in the aftermath of the Indian Ocean tsunami disaster

Subprogramme 3
Ecosystem management

General Assembly resolutions

58/217	International Decade for Action, "Water for Life", 2005-2015
59/230	Promoting an integrated management approach to the Caribbean Sea area in the context of sustainable development
62/177	Sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments
62/196	Sustainable mountain development

62/215	Oceans and the law of the sea

Governing Council decisions

20/25	Freshwater
21/28	Further development and strengthening of regional seas programmes: promoting the conservation and sustainable use of the marine and coastal environment, building partnerships and establishing linkages with multilateral environmental agreements
21/29	Establishment of a regional seas programme for the Central-East Pacific region
22/1	Early warning, assessment and monitoring
	II: Global assessment of the state of the marine environment
	III: World Conservation Monitoring Centre
22/2	Water
	I: Water policy and strategy of the United Nations Environment Programme
	II: The Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities
	III: Regional seas programmes
	IV: Coral reefs
	V: Marine safety and protection of the marine environment from accidental pollution
22/5	Enhancing the role of the United Nations Environment Programme on forest-related issues
24/16	Updated water policy and strategy of the United Nations Environment Programme
	A: Freshwater
	B: Coasts, oceans and islands

Subprogramme 4
Environmental governance

General Assembly resolutions

59/237	United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development
62/193	Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa

62/194	**Convention on Biological Diversity**
Governing Council decisions	
20/18	**Environmental conventions**
21/1	**Land degradation: support for the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa**
21/8	**Biosafety**
21/23	**Programme for the Development and Periodic Review of Environmental Law for the First Decade of the Twenty-first Century (Montevideo Programme III)**
21/27	**Compliance with and enforcement of multilateral environmental agreements**
SS.VII/1	**International environmental governance**
SS.VII/4	**Compliance with and enforcement of Multilateral Environmental Agreements**
22/1	**Early-warning, assessment and monitoring**
	IA: Strengthening the scientific base of the United Nations Environment Programme
	IB: Early warning and assessment process of the United Nations Environment Programme
22/17	**Governance and law**
	I: Follow-up to General Assembly resolution 57/251 on the report of the seventh special session of the United Nations Environment Programme Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum
	II: Implementation of the Programme for the Development and Periodic Review of Environmental Law for the First Decade of the Twenty-first Century (Montevideo Programme III)
SS.VIII/1	**Implementation of decision SS.VII/1 on international environmental governance**
	I: Universal membership of the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum of the United Nations Environment Programme
	II: Strengthening the scientific base of the United Nations Environment Programme
	V: Multilateral environmental agreements

	VI: Enhanced coordination across the United Nations system and the Environmental Management Group
23/6	Keeping the world environmental situation under review
24/1	III: Strengthening the scientific base of the United Nations Environment Programme
	V: Issues related to multilateral environmental agreements
	VI: Enhanced coordination across the United Nations system, including the Environment Management Group
24/2	World environmental situation
24/11	Intensified environmental education for achieving sustainable development
SS.X/5	Global Environment Outlook: environment for development

Subprogramme 5
Harmful substances and hazardous waste

Governing Council decisions

22/4	Chemicals
	I: Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade
	II: Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants
23/9	Chemicals management
	I: Cooperation between the United Nations Environment Programme, relevant multilateral environmental agreements and other organizations
SS.IX/1	Strategic approach to international chemicals management
24/3	Chemicals management
	II: Strategic approach to International Chemicals Management
	III: Lead and cadmium
	IV: Mercury
24/4	Prevention of illegal international trade
24/5	Waste management
SS.X/1	Chemicals management, including mercury and waste management

Subprogramme 6
Resource efficiency — sustainable consumption and production

General Assembly resolutions

60/190	Global Code of Ethics for Tourism
62/184	International trade and development

Governing Council decisions

20/19	E: Changing production and consumption patterns
20/29	Policy and advisory services of the United Nations Environment Programme in key areas of economics, trade and financial services
21/14	Trade and environment
22/6	Promotion of sustainable consumption and production patterns

United Nations A/63/6 (Prog. 12)

General Assembly

Distr.: General
29 February 2008

Original: English

Sixty-third session
Item 122 of the preliminary list*
Programme planning

Proposed strategic framework for the period 2010-2011

Part two: biennial programme plan

Programme 12
Human settlements

Contents

	Page
Overall orientation	2
Subprogramme 1. Shelter and sustainable human settlements development	5
Subprogramme 2. Monitoring the Habitat Agenda	8
Subprogramme 3. Regional and technical cooperation	10
Subprogramme 4. Human settlements financing	12
Legislative mandates	15

* A/63/50.

08-25661 (E) 270308

Overall orientation

12.1 The biennial programme plan is based on the medium-term strategic and institutional plan for the period 2008-2013, which was approved by the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) at its twenty-first session through its resolution HSP/GC/21/2 of 20 April 2007. The plan sharpens UN-Habitat's programme focus, promotes alignment and coherence, and strengthens its catalytic role for the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda and internationally agreed development goals relevant to human settlements.

12.2 Responsibility for human settlements is vested in UN-Habitat, which serves as the focal point for implementation of the programme within the United Nations system. The current mandate of UN-Habitat derives from the twin goals of the Habitat Agenda, resulting from the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), which comprise "adequate shelter for all" and "sustainable human settlements development in an urbanizing world". The mandate of the programme also derives from: resolution 3327 (XXIX), in which the General Assembly established the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation; resolution 32/162, in which the Assembly established the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat); and resolution 56/206, by which the Assembly elevated the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) to the United Nations Human Settlements Programme. UN-Habitat is guided by its Governing Council, which reports every two years to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council and by a Committee of Permanent Representatives in Nairobi, which serves as a formal intersessional body. Important recent mandates derive from the Declaration on Cities and other Human Settlements in the New Millennium, which was adopted by the Assembly in its resolution S-25/2, other internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, such as the target of achieving a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum-dwellers by the year 2020, and the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and international agreements since 1992, such as target 10 on water and sanitation of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation. The aforementioned two targets were subsequently reaffirmed by the General Assembly in the 2005 World Summit Outcome, which highlighted slum prevention as a priority issue in human settlements. Additional mandates come from relevant legislative bodies regarding Agenda 21 (chaps. 7, 21 and 28) and relevant resolutions of the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme.

12.3 The world urban population is currently expanding at the rate of about 70 million people per year. About 95 per cent of all urban growth is taking place in developing countries, where 1 billion people live in overcrowded and life-threatening slums. The current rate of urban growth is almost equal to the rate of slum formation in some developing countries, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa and some parts of Asia. Slums are the most visible manifestation of urban poverty and the failure of sectorally focused policies and institutions in providing for the basic needs of people. In many cities, slums are no longer just marginalized neighbourhoods; they are the dominant and distinct type of human settlement characterizing many cities in the developing world. The main challenges are chaotic urban expansion, inadequate housing, lack of secure tenure, uncertain employment

and lack of basic services, especially safe water and sanitation. Rapid urbanization in most developing countries is characterized by deterioration in shelter conditions for the urban poor, while conflicts and disasters compound the daunting task of creating sustainable human settlements.

12.4 Central to meeting the challenge of urban poverty is the replacement of policies that foster social and physical exclusion with policies that recognize and respect the rights of all, especially women, youth, people living in poverty and those belonging to vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, to an adequate standard of living for themselves and their families, including adequate food, clothing, housing, water and sanitation, and the continuous improvement of living conditions. In consultation and cooperation with Governments, UN-Habitat develops and strengthens mechanisms for monitoring the impact of human settlements policies and programmes on the lives and livelihoods of women, men, youth and children in cities, especially those in low-income areas and slums.

12.5 The vision of the medium-term strategic and institutional plan, on which the biennial programme plan is based, is to set "the necessary conditions for concerted international and national efforts to stabilize the growth of slums and to set the stage for the subsequent reduction in and reversal of the number of slum-dwellers". The plan identifies five substantive focus areas which comprise: effective advocacy, monitoring and partnerships; participatory urban planning, management and governance; pro-poor land and housing; environmentally sound basic infrastructure and affordable services; and strengthened human settlements finance systems. Excellence in management was identified as a sixth focus area that supports implementation of the five other focus areas. The five substantive focus areas form the basis of an enhanced normative and operational framework consisting of a strengthened partnership and networking strategy and an integrated programme of activities at the global, regional, national and local levels. The medium-term strategic and institutional plan will be implemented in line with the ongoing United Nations reforms at the global and national levels, including support for enhanced harmonization, coherence and alignment of international development assistance. UN-Habitat will contribute to the improved coordination of activities through its strengthened participation in the United Nations country teams, in line with the policy of One United Nations.

12.6 The activities of UN-Habitat for the period 2010-2011 are based on the implementation phases specified in the action plan of the medium-term strategic and institutional plan: kick-start phase (2008); rollout phase (2009-2010); and upscaling phase (2011-2013). During the year 2010, UN-Habitat will complete the rolling out of those activities of the medium-term strategic and institutional plan that were begun in 2009 and kick-started in 2008, while the upscaling of those activities will commence in 2011.

12.7 The UN-Habitat programme of work consists of four strongly interlinked subprogrammes, namely: shelter and sustainable human settlements development; monitoring the Habitat Agenda; regional and technical cooperation; and human settlements financing. The interlinkages are reflected in the close cooperation among the subprogrammes, with the global campaign on sustainable urbanization providing an entry point for all work programme activities. Enhanced collaboration among UN-Habitat units and sections will occur through an integrative and synergetic approach to better serve the Member States, particularly through the

enhanced normative and operational framework concept. A strengthened programme review committee will also ensure the sharing of information among different subprogrammes, branches and sections in-house, as well as promote alignment and cohesion of the programmes.

12.8 While each subprogramme takes the lead in the implementation of specific focus areas, all are expected to contribute to the five focus areas. In keeping with resolution 19/2 adopted by the Governing Council in May 2003, the strategy of UN-Habitat in meeting its mandates rests upon four pillars that correspond to its four subprogrammes:

(a) Advocacy of agreed norms for improving the lives of poor people, particularly slum-dwellers, and building the capacity of central governments and local authorities, using as a primary vehicle the global campaign on sustainable urbanization (subprogramme 1: Shelter and sustainable human settlements development);

(b) Information generation and knowledge management for assessing progress made in implementing the Habitat Agenda and monitoring human settlements conditions and trends, with a particular focus on slum formation and the living conditions of slum-dwellers (subprogramme 2: Monitoring the Habitat Agenda);

(c) Operational activities focusing on technical assistance and capacity-building to test methods and concepts to be scaled up and transferred and to provide feedback to policymakers at all levels (subprogramme 3: Regional and technical cooperation);

(d) Facilitating pro-poor financing of housing and urban infrastructure and services that contribute to sustainable human settlements development and the improvement of living conditions of slum-dwellers (subprogramme 4: Human settlements financing).

12.9 UN-Habitat will continue to mainstream cross-cutting issues comprising the gender perspective, partnerships and youth, as well as promote the empowerment of women in human settlements activities. The Programme's efforts in promoting women's access to shelter were strengthened by the General Assembly in the 2005 World Summit Outcome (see resolution 60/1, para. 58) that guarantees women's free and equal rights to own and inherit property and ensures security of tenure of property and housing.

12.10 The work of UN-Habitat is concentrated in developing countries, countries with economies in transition and countries in need of effective post-conflict and post-disaster recovery and reconstruction. As the focal point for the implementation of the human settlements programme within the United Nations system, UN-Habitat will collaborate and cooperate with other United Nations organizations. Consultations have taken place among concerned entities of the Executive Committee of Economic and Social Affairs at the thematic cluster level. Those consultations are expected to lead to better coordination and more collaborative work among programmes in major common work areas of the United Nations Secretariat in the social and economic sectors. Outside the United Nations, UN-Habitat will also cooperate with Governments, local authorities, international financial institutions, regional development banks, the private sector and other Habitat Agenda partners. A significant mechanism for global advocacy on human

settlements issues and cooperation with Governments and Habitat Agenda partners is the World Urban Forum, which is held every two years to address pressing human settlements issues. The fifth session of the World Urban Forum will take place in 2010.

Subprogramme 1
Shelter and sustainable human settlements development

Objective of the Organization: To improve the shelter conditions of the world's poor and to ensure sustainable human settlements development in an urbanizing world, through the promotion of participatory urban planning, management, governance, pro-poor land and housing.

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Improved access to housing, property and land for vulnerable groups, particularly the poor, to achieve Millennium Declaration target 11 on slums	(a) (i) Increased number of national Governments and local authorities introducing, revising and implementing pro-poor, gender- and age-sensitive land management, slum upgrading and prevention policies and strategies in line with the Millennium Declaration target on slums
	(ii) Increased number of national Governments, partnerships and alliances promoting, adopting and implementing effective shelter strategies and improved regulatory frameworks and capacities that provide for the progressive realization of housing, land and property rights
	(iii) Increased number of Governments, partners and alliances taking measures to reduce arbitrary and unlawful forced evictions
(b) Improved capacity for participatory, accountable, pro-poor, gender and age-sensitive urban governance and planning	(b) (i) Increased number of national Governments having increased institutional capacity for introducing, revising and implementing policies, legislation and national action plans and strengthened arrangements for promoting good urban governance and ensuring fiscal and political decentralization

	(ii) Increased number of cities measuring the quality of urban sustainability and governance, applying and promoting urban planning and governance tools, and adopting strategies for pro-poor and gender-sensitive urban governance
	(iii) Increased number of Habitat Agenda partners adapting, applying and promoting urban planning and governance tools
(c) Improved partnerships and collaboration with local authorities and their association in the implementation of agreed programmes and activities	**(c) Increased number of local authorities and partners engaging in joint activities towards the implementation of the Guidelines on Decentralization and related programmes**
(d) Improved capacity at the national and local levels to address sustainable urban development, so that cities are safer, less vulnerable to disaster, better able to adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change and manage post-disaster and post conflict situations	**(d) (i) Increased number of Governments working with UN-Habitat to establish urban environmental management frameworks for sustainable development**
	(ii) Increased number of cities and municipalities working with UN-Habitat to promote crime prevention and safer cities for sustainable urban development
	(iii) Increased number of Governments and cities whose capacities are improved in undertaking management of human settlements in crisis through project interventions for disaster risk reduction and for sustainable rehabilitation of human settlements
(e) Improved national training and capacity-building strategies and strengthened institutions in meeting present and emerging training and capacity-building needs in shelter and sustainable urban development	**(e) (i) Increased number of Governments implementing capacity-building strategies to promote adequate shelter and sustainable urban development**
	(ii) Increased number of national training and capacity-building institutions using UN-Habitat manuals and methods on adequate shelter and sustainable urban development
	(iii) Increased number of tertiary education institutions introducing and enhancing education on adequate shelter and sustainable urban development

Strategy

12.11 The responsibility for the subprogramme is vested in the Shelter and Sustainable Human Settlements Development Division. In line with the medium-term strategic and institutional plan, this subprogramme will take the lead on the implementation of focus area 2, promotion of participatory urban planning, management and governance, and focus area 3, promotion of pro-poor land and housing, and will also contribute to the other three areas, since they are all cross-cutting. The strategy for implementing the programme of work is as follows:

(a) The subprogramme will seek to mobilize all Habitat Agenda partners to enhance the global visibility and policy prominence of urban issues to achieve the goal not only of slum upgrading but also of slum prevention, in order to realize more sustainable urban development. The Global Campaign on Sustainable Urbanization, a major advocacy tool, will serve as an entry point to the implementation of the Habitat Agenda and link operational and normative activities at all levels through the development and implementation of an enhanced normative and operational framework as elaborated in the medium-term strategic institutional plan. Particular focus will be placed on new forms of urban planning, as integral parts of sustainable development and good urban governance, and as cost-effective ways to achieve slum prevention and upgrading, as emphasized in paragraph 56 (m) of General Assembly resolution 60/1, the 2005 World Summit Outcome;

(b) During the biennium, UN-Habitat will strengthen its strategic partnership with local authorities and their associations, in particular with United Cities and Local Governments, provide advisory services and carry out advocacy work. The New Partnership for Africa's Development cities programme and similar programmes from other regions will be further developed and promoted as a means of contributing towards the Millennium Development Goals;

(c) The global programmes, which include normative, capacity-building and knowledge-management activities on secure tenure, housing and property rights, land and property administration, urban environmental management, urban governance, including decentralization, disaster prevention and management and safer cities, will be carried out within the context of the campaign, in support of the enhanced normative and operational framework and the Habitat country programme documents, thereby assisting in translating normative work into operational realities at the national and community levels. A strengthened Programme Review Committee will ensure the alignment and cohesion of initiatives as well as feedback of lessons learned;

(d) The capacity at the national and local levels to promote sustainable urban development and to undertake effective planning, management and delivery of shelter, land, infrastructure and services will be supported by dedicated training and capacity-building strategies and programmes, including human resource development, organizational development and institutional strengthening components. As a response to the Decade of Education for Sustainable Development, the links with universities will be increased and Habitat Partner Universities named. A special feature of the strategy will be to focus on the role of women and youth, community-based organizations as active participants and beneficiaries in the efforts to improve shelter conditions, urban governance and access to basic services.

Subprogramme 2
Monitoring the Habitat Agenda

Objective of the Organization: To monitor and assess progress towards the attainment of the Habitat Agenda goals and the targets of the Millennium Declaration and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation on slums, safe drinking water and sanitation, as well as to raise global awareness of human settlements issues.

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Improved global monitoring and awareness among Governments, local authorities and other Habitat Agenda partners of human settlements conditions and trends, including sustainable urbanization, best practices, and progress made in implementing the Habitat Agenda and in achieving the relevant United Nations Millennium Declaration targets	(a) (i) Increased number of references to the *Global Report on Human Settlements*, the *State of the World's Cities* report and the *Best Practices Database*, captured in government publications and other influential media (ii) Increased number of Governments in the medium-term strategic and institutional plan for 2008-2013 focus countries using policy recommendations contained in the *Global Report on Human Settlements* in decision-making (iii) Increased number of Habitat Agenda partners using the *Global Report on Human Settlements*, the *State of the World's Cities* report and the *Best Practices Database* in their education and training programmes (iv) Increased number of in-house and other best practices, documented, disseminated and analysed for policy implications and scaling up (v) Increased number of urban observatories that use urban information systems, such as Urban Info software and geographical information systems, for urban planning, management and policymaking

(b) Improved awareness among Governments, local authorities and other Habitat Agenda partners of the contribution of local economic development, employment generation and enhanced rural-urban economic linkages to poverty reduction and human settlements development	(b) (i) Increased number of requests from Governments and other Habitat Agenda partners for UN-Habitat policy guidelines on local economic development, employment generation, rural-urban linkages and poverty reduction (ii) Increased number of requests from Governments and other Habitat Agenda partners for information and policy advice on pertinent urban economic development issues, within the broader context of national development plans and poverty reduction strategies (iii) Increased number of downloads of UN-Habitat electronic publications on local economic development, employment generation, rural-urban linkages and poverty reduction
(c) Improved awareness among Governments, local authorities and other Habitat Agenda partners of the need to mainstream gender and youth concerns and partnerships, including incentives for public-private partnerships, in human settlements activities	(c) (i) Increased number of human settlements programmes of Habitat Agenda partners that mainstream gender and promote women's empowerment (ii) Increased number of human settlements programmes of Habitat Agenda partners that promote and mainstream youth-led development and mainstream strategic partnerships at global, national and local levels (iii) Increased number of public-private partnerships and community partnerships facilitated at global, national and local levels

Strategy

12.12 The responsibility for subprogramme 2 is vested in the Monitoring and Research Division. The core work of the subprogramme falls within focus area 1, effective advocacy, monitoring and partnerships, of the medium-term strategy and institutional plan. In terms of substantive content, however, the subprogramme's work is cross-cutting and contributes to all the other substantive focus areas of the Plan. The strategy consists of working in close collaboration with Habitat Agenda partners, including national and local urban observatories, to engage in a coordinated and systematic effort in:

(a) Collecting, collating, analysing, documenting and disseminating global and national data and evidence-based information on human settlements conditions and trends, including indicators, best practices, good policies and enabling

legislation, for assessing progress towards achieving the goals of the Habitat Agenda as well as those of the Millennium Declaration as set forth in General Assembly resolution 55/2, especially on slums, safe drinking water and sanitation; and use of such data and information for policy formulation;

(b) Identifying, developing, testing, disseminating, promoting and mainstreaming innovative policies and strategies within the substantive focus areas of the Plan, including urban planning and management, local economic development, urban-rural development linkages, urban poverty reduction and employment generation, gender and women's empowerment, and youth and strategic partnerships;

(c) Raising awareness on the role and capacity of public-private partnerships for upscaling pro-poor shelter and related infrastructure;

(d) Promoting the transfer and exchange of lessons learned from best practices on a North-South and South-South basis;

(e) Disseminating results and findings through various publications, including the two flagship reports: the *Global Report on Human Settlements* and the *State of the World's Cities*.

Subprogramme 3
Regional and technical cooperation

Objective of the Organization: To strengthen the formulation and implementation of urban and housing policies, strategies and programmes and to develop related capacities, primarily at the national and local levels.

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Enhanced regional, national and local capacity to implement human settlements policies, strategies and programmes with special focus on the reduction of urban poverty and the response to natural and man-made disasters	(a) (i) Increased number of countries that strengthen their respective institutional capacities to develop strategies to reduce urban poverty
	(ii) Increased number of countries that strengthen their respective institutional capacities to respond to disasters and reduce vulnerability
	(iii) Increased number of countries adopting policies and strategies aimed at reducing urban poverty and disaster vulnerability
(b) Improved national policies on housing and urban development in line with UN-Habitat global norms and increased regional knowledge of urban conditions and trends	(b) (i) Increased number of countries adopting improved urban policies, in line with the Global Campaign for Sustainable Urbanization

	(ii) Increased number of countries implementing policies and strategies on slum upgrading and slum prevention
	(iii) Increased number of partners participating in the monitoring of human settlements conditions through the documentation of best practices and preparation of national and regional state-of-the-cities reports
(c) Improved coherence and integration of sustainable urbanization into United Nations development assistance frameworks and national development strategies and plans, including poverty reduction strategy papers, where they exist	(c) (i) Increased number of United Nations development assistance frameworks that have integrated pro-poor and sustainable urbanization
	(ii) Number of comprehensive Habitat country programme documents developed

Strategy

12.13 Responsibility for the subprogramme is vested in the Regional and Technical Cooperation Division. To achieve the objective, UN-Habitat combines normative and operational functions. The normative functions include setting standards, proposing norms and principles, and providing examples of best practices and good policies built on experience gained at the country level. In implementing the medium-term strategic and institutional plan, the Regional and Technical Cooperation Division will focus on all five substantive focus areas comprising: effective advocacy, monitoring and partnerships; promoting of participatory urban planning, management and governance; promoting pro-poor land and housing; environmentally sound basic urban infrastructure and services; and strengthened human settlements finance systems at the country and regional levels through the enhanced normative and operational framework. The strategy for implementing the objective will consist of the components outlined below:

(a) The operational activities providing technical assistance in policy formulation, capacity-building programmes and demonstration projects that support the normative work of UN-Habitat in developing countries and countries with economies in transition will be implemented in response to the identified national priorities and in line with the United Nations reform agenda, especially the One United Nations system at country level;

(b) National Habitat Programme Managers will continue to support normative and operational activities and contribute to the monitoring and implementation of the Habitat Agenda and the relevant Millennium Declaration targets at the national and local levels. To strengthen country-level operations, UN-Habitat ensures that all Habitat Programme Managers have sound knowledge of sustainable urbanization issues and capacity to support Governments and other partners at the local level as members of United Nations country teams. In addition, Habitat Programme Managers will act as country-level catalysts for the implementation of the medium-term strategic and institutional plan. Major emphasis

will be put on the exchange of policy experiences within regions and subregions and on regional monitoring;

(c) On the basis of a successful evaluation of the roll-out phase of the action plan of the medium-term strategic and institutional plan, and depending on the outcome of the Habitat country programme documents, engagement at country level may be extended through: maximum alignment of normative and operational activities within the context of the enhanced normative and operational framework; strengthened engagement with national Governments, United Nations country teams and the United Nations development assistance frameworks and poverty reduction strategy processes; and enhanced mobilization of resources and partners at the country level;

(d) Regional offices will coordinate activities carried out at the regional and country levels and contribute to the knowledge-management strategy in close collaboration with all four subprogrammes. They will backstop operational activities at the country level, continue to build capacity in disaster prevention and management, and ensure a rapid and effective response to post-conflict crises and disasters, as appropriate;

(e) Women, youth, older persons and persons with disabilities are expected to be active participants and beneficiaries of the programmes and projects implemented under the subprogramme.

Subprogramme 4
Human settlements financing

Objective of the Organization: To improve access to finance and institutional arrangements for housing and basic infrastructure and services, particularly for the urban poor, through innovative financing mechanisms and improved institutional capacity to leverage the contributions of communities, local authorities, the private sector, government and international financial institutions.

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Strengthened human settlements finance systems including institutional arrangements for the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation effectively to assist Member States and Habitat Agenda partners to mobilize investment for their pro-poor human settlements development, in particular in developing countries and countries with economies in transition	(a) (i) Increased number of countries making increased budgetary allocations for pro-poor urban infrastructure, basic services and housing development, including transfers and other forms of support to local authorities and, in selected places, experimental reimbursable seeding operations and other innovative financial mechanisms (ii) Increased number of operational procedures and guidelines introduced to strengthen institutional arrangements for the Foundation for the innovative financial mechanisms and experimental activities

(b) Improved investment in human settlements development leveraged by the Foundation, including its Slum Upgrading Facility, from domestic private and public sources through innovative mechanisms for financing housing and related infrastructure	**(b) (i) Increased number of countries working with the Foundation to strengthen mechanisms for financing housing and related infrastructure** **(ii) Increased number of financial instruments and bankable projects designed, packaged and effectively applied** **(iii) Increased level of public investment, private capital and community savings mobilized for slum upgrading, including water and sanitation and slum prevention programmes, at the country level** **(iv) Increased number of countries that have promoted relevant policy and regulatory reforms and institutional arrangements that facilitate the mobilization of public investments, community savings and private capital for affordable housing and related infrastructure**
(c) Expanded access to and sustained provision of adequate clean drinking water, improved sanitation and waste management, ecologically sound energy-saving transport and power supply technologies in urban and peri-urban areas, with due regard to small secondary towns	**(c) (i) Increased number of countries and cities adopting improved infrastructure governance frameworks ensuring the involvement of local authorities, communities and vulnerable groups for implementing policies, strategies and programmes designed to increase provision and sustainable access to safe drinking water, basic sanitation, and related infrastructure** **(ii) Increased number of urban centres of all sizes in developing countries benefiting from national reforms for improving safe drinking water, sanitation, solid waste services and related infrastructure** **(iii) Increased number of countries working with UN-Habitat to promote access to diverse and efficient energy services and to public and non-motorized transport**

		(iv) Increased number of countries with water utilities that have extended their services to informal settlements with greater financing through benchmarking for enhanced credit rating
(d) Expanded partnerships between UN-Habitat and international and regional financial institutions to ensure that the advocacy and technical assistance activities of the Organization promote and leverage investment by financial institutions in affordable housing and related infrastructure, thereby improving the coherence and impact of development assistance	(d)	(i) Increased number of partnerships established to enhance investment allocations for improving human settlements
		(ii) Increased level of the loan and loan guarantee portfolio by international and regional financial institutions in affordable housing and infrastructure resulting from those partnerships

Strategy

12.14 The responsibility of this subprogramme is vested in the Human Settlements Financing Division, which serves as the institutional anchor for the activities of the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation. The Foundation is dedicated to working with Member States and domestic and international financial institutions to mobilize resources for affordable housing, water and sanitation and related infrastructure initiatives. The approach is to leverage existing local and international investments in those sectors, together with existing community savings, to attract private sector capital at a far greater scale of investment. In the implementation of the Medium Term Strategic and Institutional Plan, the Human Settlements Financing Division will take the lead on focus area 4, environmentally sound basic urban infrastructure and services, and on focus area 5, strengthening human settlements finance systems, as the principal areas of work and relate them to all the other focus areas. The subprogramme strategy will comprise the following:

(a) Strengthening the catalytic and pre-investment role of UN-Habitat, as called for by the Medium Term Strategic and Institutional Plan, by working with a range of partners and new arrangements to devise and apply innovative financial mechanisms for mobilizing investments from international and domestic sources to improve the availability of affordable housing, adequate shelter and environmentally sound basic infrastructure and services in developing countries and in countries with economies in transition. Special focus will be placed on the needs of slum-dwellers and low-income groups;

(b) Continued implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the four-year experimental reimbursable seeding operations started in 2008 for pro-poor housing and related infrastructure, building on the instruments and networks of the Water and Sanitation Trust Fund and the Slum Upgrading Facility, and working with existing financial institutions, other United Nations bodies and other operators in identifying risks, preconditions, methodologies and tools for innovative financial arrangements;

(c) Providing technical assistance and targeted seed capital through the Slum Upgrading Facility of the Foundation to develop and support mechanisms for mobilizing domestic savings and capital;

(d) Providing support to the Water for African Cities Programme and Water for Asian Cities Programme through the Water and Sanitation Trust Fund, together with support to the replicable model-setting initiatives in the Lake Victoria and Mekong regions;

(e) Promoting pro-poor investment in water and sanitation through strategic partnerships among key stakeholders, including community organizations, women, youth and other vulnerable groups, municipalities, private sector utility operators, financial institutions, and central Governments;

(f) Promoting sustainable transport, especially non-motorized transport as a tool for poverty alleviation;

(g) Undertaking energy efficiency audits of water utility operations, as well as working with local electricity utility companies in slum electrification programmes;

(h) Working with the World Bank Group, regional development banks, and other development banks, the private sector, United Nations agencies and other relevant partners to link the normative and technical cooperation activities of UN-Habitat with the investment portfolios of financing institutions to leverage domestic capital for slum upgrading and other pro-poor human settlements development as a key element of the enhanced normative and operational framework.

Legislative mandates

General Assembly resolutions

S-25/2	Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium
53/242	Report of the Secretary-General on environment and human settlements
55/2	United Nations Millennium Declaration
56/206	Strengthening the mandate and status of the Commission on Human Settlements and the status, role and functions of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)
57/144	Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit
57/270 B	Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields
57/275	Special session of the General Assembly for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and the strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

58/217	International Decade for Action, "Water for Life", 2005-2015
58/269	Strengthening of the United Nations: an agenda for further change
60/1	2005 World Summit Outcome (subprogrammes 1, 2 and 3)
60/15	Strengthening emergency relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction and prevention in the aftermath of the Indian Ocean tsunami disaster
60/124	Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations (subprogrammes 1 and 3)
60/125	International cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development (subprogrammes 1 and 3)
60/130	Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly
60/188	Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development (subprogrammes 2 and 4)
60/193	Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development
60/194	Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (subprogrammes 1 and 3)
60/195	International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (subprogrammes 1 and 3)
60/196	Natural disasters and vulnerability (subprogrammes 1 and 3)
60/203	Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)
60/209	Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006)
60/228	Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries: high-level meeting on the midterm comprehensive global review of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010
61/131	International cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development
61/132	Strengthening emergency relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction and prevention in the aftermath of the Indian Ocean tsunami disaster
61/145	Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and full implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly

61/191	Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development
61/195	Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development
61/196	Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States
61/198	International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
61/200	Natural disasters and vulnerability
61/206	Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)
61/211	Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries
61/213	Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006)
62/91	Strengthening emergency relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction and prevention in the aftermath of the Indian Ocean tsunami disaster
62/92	International cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development
62/131	Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly
62/137	Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and full implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly
62/189	Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development
62/191	Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States
62/192	International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
62/198	Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

Economic and Social Council resolutions, decisions and agreed conclusions

2002/1	Agreed conclusions 2002/1 on strengthening further the Economic and Social Council, building on its recent achievements, to help it fulfil the role ascribed to it in the Charter of the United Nations as contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration
2003/62	Coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda
2005/48	Role of the Economic and Social Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of the outcomes of and follow-up to the major United Nations conferences and summits
2006/247	Human settlements
2007/249	Human settlements
2007/250	Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with economic and environmental questions on human settlements

Governing Council resolutions

18/4	Implementation of General Assembly resolution 53/242 and cooperation between the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) and the United Nations Environment Programme (subprogrammes 1 to 3)
19/5	Implementing and monitoring the goal of the United Nations Millennium Declaration on improving the lives of slum-dwellers
19/6	Water and sanitation in cities
19/16	Women's role and rights in human settlements development and slum upgrading
20/1	Youth and human settlements
20/7	Gender equality in human settlements development
20/10	World Urban Forum
20/19	Work programme and budget of the United Nations Human Settlement Programme for the 2006-2007 biennium
21/1	Proposed work programme and budget of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme for 2008-2009
21/2	Medium-term strategic and institutional plan for 2008-2013
21/9	Women's land and property rights and access to finance

Subprogramme 1
Shelter and sustainable human settlements development

Governing Council resolutions

16/7	The realization of the human right to adequate housing
17/10	Rural dimension of sustainable urban development
18/5	International cooperation and the review of mechanisms for monitoring the implementation of the Habitat Agenda
18/11	Intensifying dialogue on effective decentralization and strengthening of local authorities within the framework of the Habitat Agenda
19/3	Global campaigns on secure tenure and urban governance
19/4	Cooperation between the United Nations Human Settlements Programme and the United Nations Environment Programme
19/12	Decentralization and strengthening of local authorities
20/16	Enhancing the involvement of civil society in local governance
20/18	Decentralization and strengthening of local authorities
20/20	Thirteenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development
21/3	Guidelines on decentralization and strengthening of local authorities
21/5	Sustainable development of Arctic human settlements

Subprogramme 2
Monitoring the Habitat Agenda

General Assembly resolutions

34/114	Global report on human settlements and periodic reports on international cooperation and assistance on human settlements
55/194	Scope to be covered by the special session of the General Assembly on the overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)
59/248	World survey on the role of women in development
60/2	Policies and programmes involving youth
60/140	Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and full implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly

Economic and Social Council resolutions

2001/22	Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits: coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda
2006/247	Human settlements
2007/249	Human settlements
2007/250	Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with economic and environmental questions on human settlements

Governing Council resolutions

17/10	Rural dimension of sustainable urban development
18/10	The role of local authorities
19/10	Urban-rural linkages and sustainable urbanization
19/13	Enhancing the engagement of youth in the work of UN-Habitat
20/6	Best practices, good policies and enabling legislation in support of sustainable urbanization and the attainment of internationally agreed development goals
21/6	Urban youth development
21/9	Women's land and property rights and access to finance

Subprogramme 3
Regional and technical cooperation

General Assembly resolutions

59/243	Integration of the economies in transition into the world economy
59/250	Triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system
60/128	Assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa

Governing Council resolutions

19/7	Regional and technical cooperation
19/15	Countries with economies in transition
19/18	Human settlements development in the occupied Palestinian territories
20/14	Special Human Settlements Programme for the Palestinian People
20/15	Habitat Programme Managers and regional offices
20/17	Post-conflict, natural and human-made disaster assessment and reconstruction

Subprogramme 4
Human settlements financing

General Assembly resolutions

3327 (XXIX)	Establishment of the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation

Governing Council resolutions

19/11	Strengthening the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation
20/11	Strengthening the slum upgrading facility of the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation
21/4	Guiding principles on access to basic services for all
21/7	Sustainable public-private partnership incentives for attracting large-scale private-sector investment in low-income housing
21/8	Africa fund/financing mechanism on slum prevention and upgrading
21/10	Strengthening the Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation: experimental financial mechanisms for pro-poor housing and infrastructure

United Nations A/63/6 (Prog. 13)

General Assembly

Distr.: General
3 March 2008

Original: English

Sixty-third session
Item 122 of the preliminary list*
Programme planning

Proposed strategic framework for the period 2010-2011

Part two: biennial programme plan

Programme 13
International drug control, crime and terrorism prevention and criminal justice

Contents

	Page
Overall orientation	2
Subprogramme 1. Rule of law	5
Subprogramme 2. Policy and trend analysis	8
Subprogramme 3. Prevention, treatment and reintegration, and alternative development	9
Legislative mandates	11

* A/63/50.

08-25743 (E) 250308

Overall orientation

13.1 In the United Nations Millennium Declaration (General Assembly resolution 55/2), the General Assembly established the achievement of sustainable development as an aim of the Organization. Sustainable development has many dimensions. It requires that the resources of the planet be shared so as to promote human dignity. It also requires good stewardship of those resources so that future generations may inherit a better world. Moreover, it is important to free individuals from the burden of uncivil behaviour in order to safeguard their survival, dignity and livelihood, and to assist in regenerating community values in order to prevent crime. This aspect is at the core of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, which is mandated to assist Member States in their struggle against illicit drugs, crime and terrorism in all its forms and manifestations. In the Millennium Declaration, Member States also resolved to intensify efforts to fight transnational crime in all its dimensions, to redouble the efforts to implement the commitment to counter the world drug problem and to take concerted action against international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations.

13.2 Actions against the world drug problem, global criminal activity and terrorism in all its forms and manifestations are a common and shared responsibility that must be addressed in a multilateral setting and require an integrated and balanced approach.

13.3 The General Assembly, in the 2005 World Summit Outcome (General Assembly resolution 60/1), clearly recognized organized crime and terrorism among the major security concerns. Drugs, crime and terrorism interact profoundly with development, peace and security, and the rule of law. Achieving security and justice for all by making the world safer from drugs, crime and terrorism is at the core of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

13.4 Since the adoption of the biennial programme plan for the biennium 2008-2009, the Economic and Social Council, in its resolutions 2007/12 and 2007/19, approved, on the recommendation of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, respectively, a four-year strategy for the period 2008-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. The strategy responds to the needs of its many stakeholders and grew out of extensive consultations with Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders (E/CN.7/2007/14-E/CN.15/2007/5).

13.5 Although the strategy of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime builds on three themes, namely, rule of law, policy and trend analysis, and prevention, treatment, reintegration and alternative development, it provides for continuity with the previous biennial programme plan in that its operationalization focuses on:

(a) Normative services: facilitating the implementation of international legal instruments and their transformation into global norms, as well as facilitating the negotiation of international legal instruments;

(b) Research and analysis: increasing knowledge and understanding of drug, crime and terrorism issues and expansion of the evidence base for policymaking and operational decisions;

(c) Technical assistance: providing expertise to Member States in preparation of their signing and ratifying international legal instruments and facilitating their implementation, and providing Member States with legislative assistance and facilitating national capacity-building, inter alia, in the area of multilateral standards and norms.

13.6 These services must be consistent with, and indeed contribute, to the wider efforts of the United Nations towards development, security and human rights.

13.7 In the Millennium Declaration, Member States also resolved that the new security threats must be addressed as a common and shared responsibility in a multilateral setting and require an integrated and balanced approach. The strategy for the period 2008-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime sets a platform, direction and accountability framework for this approach. This has articulated clearly the strategic position of the Office within the general nexus of development, security and human rights. The strategic position is well exemplified by four development-related threats: illicit drugs; trafficking; corruption; and terrorism.

13.8 Development is a key to reducing crime as well as the world's supply of drugs. However, the rule of law, security and justice go hand in hand with development. A fair, accessible, accountable, effective and credible criminal justice system promotes long-term socio-economic and human development, and acts as a shield against the effects of crime, trafficking, corruption and instability. Development and rule of law promote licit use of resources rather than their criminal abuse: trafficking in human beings, drugs and firearms, and the smuggling of migrants.

13.9 Corruption relates to development in the way that war relates to peace. Corruption undermines development and the rule of law. It can even pose a threat to security by facilitating all sorts of trafficking and smuggling, including facilitating terrorist acts. Anti-corruption strategies rest on a combination of public attitudes, preventive measures, effective control institutions, punishment of wrongdoers and recovery of stolen assets.

13.10 As one of the greatest international security threats, terrorism in all its forms and manifestations has many negative effects on development, security and justice, from crowding out investments to increasing feelings of insecurity and victimization among many innocent people. The rule of law is the basis for countering terrorism. There is thus a manifest need for comprehensive legislation in conformity with the universal anti-terrorist instruments, a strong criminal justice approach and effective international cooperation.

13.11 The policy directions of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime are grounded in (a) the international drug control conventions, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the universal legal instruments against terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, (b) the Millennium Declaration, (c) key resolutions of legislative organs, in particular General Assembly resolution 46/152, establishing the crime prevention and criminal justice programme, and resolutions 45/179 and 46/185 C on the drug control programme, (d) the twentieth special session of the General Assembly on countering the world drug problem, (e) the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century, adopted by the Tenth United Nations Congress on the

Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (General Assembly resolution 55/59, annex), the related plans of action (General Assembly resolution 56/261, annex) and the Bangkok Declaration on Synergies and Responses: Strategic Alliances in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, adopted by the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (General Assembly resolution 60/177, annex), (f) the recommendations resulting from the 2005 World Summit Outcome (General Assembly resolution 60/1), and (g) Economic and Social Council resolutions 2007/12 and 2007/19.

13.12 The three pillars of the work programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in accordance with the adopted strategy, are:

(a) *Rule of law*: to promote, at the request of Member States, effective responses to crime, drugs and terrorism by facilitating the implementation of relevant international legal instruments and effective, fair and humane criminal justice systems through the use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice;

(b) *Policy and trend analysis*: to enhance knowledge of thematic and cross-sectoral trends and use of forensic information for effective policy formulation, operational response and impact assessment in drugs and crime;

(c) *Prevention, treatment and reintegration*: to assist in reduction of opportunities and incentives for illicit activities and gains, and in reduction of drug abuse, HIV/AIDS (as related to injecting-drug abuse, prison settings and trafficking in human beings), criminal activity and victimization, with a special focus on women and children, as well as in dissemination of information and successful practices in those areas; to promote effective prevention campaigns, care and reintegration into society of drug users and offenders, and assistance to victims of crime; and to foster and strengthen international cooperation based on the shared responsibility principle in sustainable alternative development.

13.13 Globalization has positive effects on human development, but at the same time facilitates opportunities for transnational crime. Drug control, crime deterrence and terrorism prevention are essential for building safe, just, healthy and democratic societies which can cope more easily with security threats. Common and shared responsibility are required to provide for a comprehensive and efficient response to those threats. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime is a multilateral instrument to help pursue security and justice for all by making the world safer from crime, drugs and terrorism.

13.14 In pursuing its objectives, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime will make every effort to integrate the gender perspective, in particular in its projects in the areas of prevention, the provision of alternative livelihoods and human trafficking.

Subprogramme 1
Rule of law

Objective of the Organization: to promote effective responses to crime, drugs and terrorism by facilitating policymaking and the implementation of relevant international legal instruments and to promote effective, fair and humane criminal justice systems through the use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Improved national capacity for the ratification of the international drug control conventions, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the relevant international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism, and for the enactment of domestic legislation in line with these instruments	(a) (i) Increased number of Member States ratifying the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, drawing on the assistance of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (ii) Increased number of Member States ratifying the United Nations Convention against Corruption, drawing on the assistance of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (iii) Increase in the total number of ratifications of the international conventions and protocols related to terrorism (since 2003) by countries which received counter-terrorism technical assistance from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (iv) Increased number of Member States adopting national legislation for implementing the provisions of the legal instruments relating to drugs, crime and terrorism, drawing on the assistance of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
(b) Improved capacity of national criminal justice systems to implement the provisions of the international drug control conventions, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the relevant international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism, including the provisions related to international cooperation in criminal matters	(b) (i) Increased number of criminal justice institutions that have received legal advisory services and other substantive input for the implementation of the drug and crime conventions (ii) Increased number of criminal justice officials trained/briefed by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on the application of the international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism in pursuance of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy

	(iii) Increased number of Member States that have received training by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on international cooperation in criminal matters
	(iv) Increased number of Member States that have received specialized briefing/training by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime of criminal justice officials on international cooperation in counter-terrorism, crime and corruption
	(v) Increased number of United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime legal tools and good practices used by Member States to implement the crime conventions
(c) Enhanced capacity of Member States, in particular States in post-conflict or transitional stages, to develop and maintain accessible and accountable domestic criminal justice systems in accordance with the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice	(c) Increased number of States, in particular States in post-conflict or transitional situations, in receipt of legal advisory services for the development of criminal justice systems
(d) Enhanced quality of services provided for decision-making and policy direction by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the Conference of Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto and the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention against Corruption as well as for the implementation of the work of the International Narcotics Control Board	(d) (i) Percentage of members of the extended bureaux of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the Conference of Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto and the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention against Corruption expressing full satisfaction with the quality and timeliness of technical and substantive services provided by the Secretariat
	(ii) Percentage of members of the International Narcotics Control Board expressing full satisfaction with the quality and timeliness of substantive services provided by the Secretariat to the Board

Strategy

13.15 The substantive responsibility for the subprogramme is vested in the Division for Treaty Affairs. To a large extent, there is a correlation between it and theme 1

(Rule of law) of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime strategy for 2008-2011, to which the Division for Operations also contributes. The objective will be achieved by pursuing a multipronged strategy for an effective legal regime against crime, drugs and terrorism, consisting mainly of:

(a) Promoting the ratification and implementation of the international instruments on drugs, organized crime, corruption and terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, especially by providing policy advice at the global and national levels, legal advisory, legislative and related institutional capacity-building support services and training, and facilitating the transfer of related expertise;

(b) Strengthening the capacity of national criminal justice systems to apply counter-terrorism legislation in conformity with the rule of law in pursuance of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and the relevant Security Council resolutions by providing sustained, long-term and in-depth assistance and by cooperating closely with the Counter-Terrorism Committee of the Security Council and its Executive Directorate as well as with the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force and its participating entities;

(c) Promoting international cooperation among countries, especially in extradition, mutual legal assistance and asset recovery, with regard to drugs, crime, corruption and terrorism in all its forms and manifestations;

(d) Promoting the further development, as well as the use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, with a view to facilitating policy elaboration and application, in particular by emphasizing a holistic approach to strengthening criminal justice systems;

(e) Coordinating and monitoring the follow-up of the mandates contained in the relevant resolutions and decisions by the treaty-based organs and governing bodies, including promoting and implementing the outcome of the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;

(f) Performing secretariat functions for the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention against Corruption and the Conference of Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, and for the International Narcotics Control Board;

(g) Providing technical and substantive support to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the International Narcotics Control Board, and the United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly;

(h) Assisting the International Narcotics Control Board to monitor and foster compliance by Governments with the international drug control treaties;

(i) Coordinating and collaborating with other relevant actors, especially the institutes comprising the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice network and intergovernmental organizations at the international, regional and subregional levels.

Subprogramme 2
Policy and trend analysis

Objective of the Organization: to enhance knowledge of thematic and cross-sectoral trends for effective policy formulation, operational response and impact assessment in order to increase support for the prevention and reduction of illicit drugs, crime and terrorism

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Enhanced knowledge of trends, including emerging trends in drugs and specific crime issues, available to Member States and the international community	(a) (i) Increased volume/quantity of data usage by Member States through the central database on drugs and crime (ii) Increased number of publications downloaded from the website (iii) Increased number of scientific references to United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime research publications
(b) Improved scientific and forensic capacity of Member States to meet internationally accepted standards, including increased use of scientific information and laboratory data for inter-agency cooperation activities and in strategic operations and policy and decision-making	(b) (i) Increased percentage of institutions in receipt of United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime assistance reporting enhanced scientific and forensic capacity (ii) Increased number of laboratories participating actively in the international collaborative exercise (iii) Increased number of laboratories in receipt of United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime assistance reporting participation in, and/or use of forensic data for, inter-agency activities with law enforcement, regulatory, judicial and health authorities, and/or trend analyses
(c) Increased public awareness of issues related to drugs, crime and terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, as well as of the relevant United Nations legal instruments, standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice	(c) (i) Increased number of stations that broadcast United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime-generated information on drugs, crime and terrorism (ii) Issues effectively projected outside the United Nations as evidenced by the number of press articles published covering the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Strategy

13.16 The substantive responsibility for subprogramme 2 is vested in the Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs. The objectives will be achieved by focused interventions in the following main substantive areas:

(a) Providing timely and accurate statistics and analyses of the world drug and crime problems, with particular attention to specific regional manifestations of crime;

(b) Expanding the evidence base for policymaking;

(c) Providing drug testing and forensic expert services;

(d) Evaluating projects, programmes and the impact of interventions;

(e) Developing strategic planning and analysis;

(f) Achieving a better balance between prevention and enforcement in programme planning and project development;

(g) Conducting policy dialogues with donor Governments, Member States, international organizations and private sector entities to mobilize resources;

(h) Reaching out to civil society, non-governmental organizations and international media;

(i) Carrying out targeted advocacy and communications activities, with emphasis on the media and with particular attention to the needs of vulnerable children and youth;

(j) Coordinating with other United Nations agencies on issues related to drugs, crime and terrorism in all its forms and manifestations.

Subprogramme 3
Prevention, treatment and reintegration, and alternative development

Objective of the Organization: to sustainably reduce drug abuse, illicit drug production and drug trafficking, trafficking in human beings, money-laundering, corruption, terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and other forms of transnational crime, and to assist Member States, upon request, with the prevention and treatment of drug abuse and HIV/AIDS in the context of drug abuse, human trafficking and in prison settings, and with domestic criminal justice issues, including criminal justice reform

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Improved capacity of national criminal justice systems to implement the provisions of the conventions and protocols	(a) (i) Increased number of countries utilizing tools, manuals and training material for improving criminal justice procedures and practices, in particular in relation to vulnerable groups, such as women and children
	(ii) Increased number of countries with improved anti-corruption mechanisms in both the justice and public sectors

	(iii) Increased number of post-conflict and transitional countries utilizing tools, manuals and training material for improving criminal justice procedures and practices
(b) Improved capacity of Member States to prevent crime, including illicit crop cultivation, and to prevent and treat drug abuse as well as HIV/AIDS related to drug abuse, human trafficking and prisons	(b) (i) Increased number of countries that have developed, adopted and implemented, with the assistance of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, strategies and programmes for crime prevention
	(ii) Increased number of countries that have developed, adopted and implemented, with the assistance of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, strategies and programmes on HIV/AIDS related to drug abuse, human trafficking, and in prisons
	(iii) Increased number of countries, in receipt of United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime assistance, implementing alternative development programmes
	(iv) Increased number of countries, in receipt of United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime assistance, implementing evidence-based drug abuse prevention interventions
	(v) Increased number of countries, in receipt of United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime assistance, implementing evidence-based drug dependence, treatment and rehabilitation approaches
(c) Improved capacity of Member States to combat transnational organized crime	(c) (i) Increased number of countries, in receipt of United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime assistance, regarding action-oriented programmes
	(ii) Increased number of countries, in receipt of United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime assistance, complying with international standards to combat money-laundering and financing of terrorism
	(iii) Increased number of countries, in receipt of United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime assistance, related to the recovery/return of assets

	(iv) Increased number of countries, in receipt of United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime assistance, adopting and implementing measures to protect victims and witnesses
(d) Enhanced regional cooperation in dealing with problems of illicit drugs and crime	(d) Increased number of regional initiatives developed through cooperation agreements brokered and/or supported by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Strategy

13.17 The substantive responsibility for the subprogramme is vested in the Division for Operations. To a large extent, there is a correlation between it and theme 3 of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Strategy for 2008-2011 and to theme 1, the substantive responsibility for which is vested primarily in the Division for Treaty Affairs. The strategy for achieving the objective will include:

(a) The provision of assistance to Member States, upon request, to enhance national justice systems through various forms of technical cooperation, including knowledge transfer and training, advisory services and equipment, focusing in particular on capacity-building in drug control and crime prevention, with special attention to the impact of drug and crime-related problems on the population;

(b) The development and dissemination of manuals, toolkits and training materials;

(c) The development of partnerships to optimize the scope of programmes, projects and initiatives.

Legislative mandates

Conventions

Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol

Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft (1963)

Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (1970)

Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971

Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (1971)

Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons (1973)

International Convention against the Taking of Hostages (1979)

Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (1980)

Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (1988)

Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (1988)

Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf (1988)

United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988

Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection (1991)

International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings (1997)

International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (1999)

United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its three Protocols (2000 and 2001, entry into force: 2003)

United Nations Convention against Corruption (2003, entry into force: 2005)

International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (2005)

Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (2005)

Protocol to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (2005)

Protocol to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf (2005)

General Assembly resolutions

46/152	**Creation of an effective United Nation crime prevention and criminal justice programme**
51/59	**Action against corruption**
51/60	**United Nations Declaration on Crime and Public Security**
51/191	**United Nations Declaration against Corruption and Bribery in International Commercial Transactions**
52/86	**Crime prevention and criminal justice measures to eliminate violence against women**
S-20/2	**Political Declaration**
S-20/3	**Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction**
S-20/4	**Measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem**
53/112	**Mutual assistance and international cooperation in criminal matters**
55/2	**United Nations Millennium Declaration**
55/25	**United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime**
55/59	**Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century**

55/255	Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, Supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
S-26/2	Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS
56/95	Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit
56/119	Role, function, periodicity and duration of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders
57/170	Follow-up to the plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century
57/174	International cooperation against the world drug problem
58/4	United Nations Convention against Corruption
58/135	International cooperation in the fight against transnational organized crime: assistance to States in capacity-building with a view to facilitating the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto
58/136	Strengthening international cooperation and technical assistance in promoting the implementation of the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism within the framework of the activities of the Centre for International Crime Prevention
58/137	Strengthening international cooperation in preventing and combating trafficking in persons and protecting victims of such trafficking
58/140	Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity
58/141	International cooperation against the world drug problem
58/205	Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets to the countries of origin
59/160	Control of cultivation of and trafficking in cannabis
59/290	International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism
60/1	2005 World Summit Outcome
60/43	Measures to eliminate international terrorism
60/178	International cooperation against the world drug problem
60/179	Providing support to Afghanistan with a view to ensuring effective implementation of its Counter-Narcotics Implementation Plan
60/207	Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption

60/288	The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy
61/40	Measures to eliminate international terrorism
61/179	International cooperation in the prevention, combating and elimination of kidnapping and in providing assistance to victims
61/180	Improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons
61/181	Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity
61/182	United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders
61/183	International cooperation against the world drug problem
62/172	Technical assistance for implementing the international conventions and protocols related to terrorism
62/173	Follow-up to the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
62/174	United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders
62/175	Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity
62/176	International cooperation against the world drug problem
62/202	Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption

Security Council resolutions

1373 (2001)	Measures to eliminate international terrorism
1377 (2001)	Declaration on the global effort to combat terrorism
1456 (2003)	Declaration on the issue of combating terrorism
1535 (2004)	Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts
1611 (2005)	Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts
1617 (2005)	Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts
1618 (2005)	Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts
1624 (2005)	Threats to international peace and security
1735 (2006)	Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts

Economic and Social Council resolutions

1992/1	Establishment of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
1997/27	Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme with regard to the development of crime statistics and the operations of criminal justice systems
1999/24	Action to promote cooperation and the functioning of the clearing house on international projects in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice
1999/25	Effective crime prevention
1999/27	Penal reform
1999/28	Administration of juvenile justice
1999/30	Review of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme: strengthening the United Nations machinery for international drug control within the scope of the existing international drug control treaties and in accordance with the basic principles of the Charter of the United Nations
2000/15	Implementation of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power
2001/11	Action to promote effective community-based crime prevention
2001/12	Illicit trafficking in protected species of wild flora and fauna
2002/12	Basic principles on the use of restorative justice programmes in criminal matters
2002/13	Action to promote effective crime prevention
2002/14	Promoting effective measures to deal with the issues of missing children and sexual abuse or exploitation of children
2003/25	International cooperation, technical assistance and advisory services in crime prevention and criminal justice
2003/26	Prevention of urban crime
2003/27	Illicit trafficking in protected species of wild flora and fauna
2003/28	International cooperation in the prevention, combating and elimination of kidnapping and in providing assistance to victims
2003/29	Prevention of crimes that infringe on the cultural heritage of peoples in the form of movable property
2003/30	United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice
2003/31	Functioning of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

2004/25	The rule of law and development: strengthening the rule of law and the reform of criminal justice institutions, with emphasis on technical assistance, including in post-conflict reconstruction
2004/26	International cooperation in the prevention, investigation, prosecution and punishment of fraud, the criminal misuse and falsification of identity and related crimes
2004/27	Guidelines on justice for child victims and witnesses of crime
2004/28	United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice
2004/29	Strengthening international cooperation and technical assistance in combating money-laundering
2004/31	Prevention of urban crime
2004/32	Implementation of technical assistance projects in Africa by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
2004/34	Protection against trafficking in cultural property
2004/35	Combating the spread of HIV/AIDS in criminal justice pre-trial and correctional facilities
2004/39	Drug control and related crime prevention assistance for countries emerging from conflict
2005/14	Model bilateral agreement on the sharing of confiscated proceeds of crime or property covered by the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988
2005/16	Action against transnational organized crime: protection of witnesses
2005/17	International cooperation in the fight against transnational organized crime
2005/18	Action against corruption: assistance to States in capacity-building with a view to facilitating the entry into force and subsequent implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption
2005/19	Strengthening international cooperation and technical assistance in promoting the implementation of the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism within the framework of the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
2005/20	Guidelines on Justice in Matters involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime
2005/21	Strengthening the technical cooperation capacity of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme in the area of the rule of law and criminal justice reform
2005/22	Action to promote effective crime prevention
2005/23	Strengthening reporting on crime

2005/27	International assistance to States affected by the transit of illicit drugs
2005/28	Frequency of meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe
2006/20	United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention
2006/21	Implementation of the Programme of Action, 2006-2010, on strengthening the rule of law and the criminal justice systems in Africa
2006/22	Providing technical assistance for prison reform in Africa and the development of viable alternatives to imprisonment
2006/23	Strengthening basic principles of judicial conduct
2006/24	International cooperation in the fight against corruption
2006/25	Strengthening the rule of law and the reform of criminal justice institutions, including in post-conflict reconstruction
2006/26	Follow-up to the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
2006/27	Strengthening international cooperation in preventing and combating trafficking in persons and protecting victims of such trafficking
2006/28	International Permanent Observatory on Security Measures during Major Events
2006/29	Crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against women and girls
2006/30	Baku Accord on Regional Cooperation against Illicit Drugs and Related Matters: a Vision for the Twenty-first Century
2006/31	Using alternative development programmes to reduce the cultivation of cannabis plants
2006/32	Support for the National Drug Control Strategy of the Government of Afghanistan
2006/33	Strengthening international cooperation for alternative development, including preventive alternative development, with due regard for environmental protection
2006/34	The need for a balance between demand for and supply of opiates used to meet medical and scientific needs
2007/9	The need for a balance between demand for and supply of opiates used to meet medical and scientific needs
2007/10	Improvement of drug abuse data collection by Member States in order to enhance data reliability and the comparability of information provided
2007/11	Support to the counter-narcotic measures and programmes of Afghanistan

2007/12	Strategy for the period 2008-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
2007/17	Follow-up to the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
2007/18	Technical assistance for implementing the international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism
2007/20	International cooperation in the prevention, investigation, prosecution and punishment of economic fraud and identity-related crime
2007/21	Information-gathering instrument in relation to United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice
2007/22	Strengthening basic principles of judicial conduct
2007/23	Supporting national efforts for child justice reform, in particular through technical assistance and improved United Nations system-wide coordination
2007/24	International cooperation for the improvement of access to legal aid in criminal justice systems, particularly in Africa

Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions

42/4	Guidelines for reporting by Governments on the implementation of the Global Programme of Action and on the progress achieved in meeting the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008, as set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session
43/2	Follow-up to the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction
43/3	Enhancing assistance to drug abusers
43/6	Illicit cultivation
43/9	Control of precursor chemicals
43/10	Promotion of regional and international cooperation in the fight against the illicit manufacture, trafficking and consumption of synthetic drugs, in particular amphetamine-type stimulants
44/2	First biennial report of the Executive Director on the progress achieved by Governments in meeting the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008 set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together
44/14	Measures to promote the exchange of information on new patterns of drug use and on substances consumed
45/1	Human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome in the context of drug abuse

45/13	Optimizing systems for collecting information and identifying the best practices to counter the demand for illicit drugs
45/14	The role of alternative development in drug control and development cooperation
46/1	Renewing emphasis on demand reduction prevention and treatment efforts in compliance with the international drug control treaties
46/2	Strengthening strategies regarding the prevention of human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome in the context of drug abuse
47/1	Optimizing integrated drug information systems
47/3	Strengthening the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as one of its governing bodies
47/5	Illicit drug profiling in international law enforcement: maximizing outcome and improving cooperation
47/6	Effective controlled delivery
48/1	Promoting the sharing of information on emerging trends in the abuse of and trafficking in substances not controlled under the international drug control conventions
48/2	Strengthening the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body
48/6	Women and substance use
48/8	Application of research in practice
48/9	Strengthening alternative development as an important drug control strategy and establishing alternative development as a cross-cutting issue
48/11	Strengthening international cooperation to prevent the illicit manufacture of and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances by preventing the diversion and smuggling of precursors and essential equipment in the context of Project Prism, Operation Purple and Operation Topaz
48/12	Expanding the capacity of communities to provide information, treatment, health care and social services to people living with HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases in the context of drug abuse and strengthening monitoring, evaluation and reporting systems
49/1	Collection and use of complementary drug-related data and expertise to support the global assessment by Member States of the implementation of the declarations and measures adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session

49/2	Recognizing the contribution of civil society in global efforts to address the drug problem in the context of reporting on the goals and targets for 2008 set by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session
49/3	Strengthening systems for the control of precursor chemicals used in the manufacture of synthetic drugs
49/4	Responding to the prevalence of HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases among drug users
49/5	Paris Pact initiative
50/1	Follow-up to the Second Ministerial Conference on Drug Trafficking Routes from Afghanistan
50/2	Provisions regarding travellers under medical treatment with internationally controlled drugs
50/3	Responding to the threat posed by the abuse and diversion of ketamine
50/4	Improving the quality and performance of drug analysis laboratories
50/5	Identifying sources of precursors used in illicit drug manufacture
50/6	Promoting collaboration on the prevention of diversion of precursors
50/7	Strengthening the security of import and export documents relating to controlled substances
50/8	Strengthening international support for Haiti in combating the drug problem
50/9	Use of drug characterization and chemical profiling in support of drug law enforcement intelligence-gathering and operational work, as well as trend analysis
50/10	Prevention of diversion of drug precursors and other substances used for the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances
50/11	International cooperation in preventing the illegal distribution of internationally controlled licit substances via the Internet
50/12	Measures to meet the goal of establishing by 2009 the progress achieved in implementing the declarations and measures adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session
50/13	Budget outline for the biennium 2008-2009 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Joint Ministerial Statement and further measures to implement the action plans emanating from the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, adopted at the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, held on 16 and 17 April 2003

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolutions

1/1	**Strategic management by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme**
4/1	**Succession of States in respect of international treaties on combating various manifestations of crime**
7/1	**Strategic management by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme**
9/1	**Strategic management by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme**
16/1	**International cooperation in preventing and combating illicit international trafficking in forest products, including timber, wildlife and other forest biological resources**
16/2	**Effective crime prevention and criminal justice responses to combat sexual exploitation of children**
16/3	**Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme and the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice as its governing body**
16/4	**Budget outline for the biennium 2008-2009 for the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund**
16/5	**Third World Summit of Attorneys General, Prosecutors General and Chief Prosecutors**
16/6	**Global initiative to fight human trafficking**

Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols

1/1	**Adoption of the rules of procedure for the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime**
1/2	**Programme of work of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime**
1/4	**Technical assistance activities**

1/5	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
1/6	Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
2/1	Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and programme of work of the Conference of the Parties thereto
2/2	Implementation of the international cooperation provisions of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
2/3	Implementation of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
2/4	Implementation of the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
2/5	Implementation of the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
2/6	Technical assistance activities
3/1	Review of the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto
3/2	Implementation of the provisions on international cooperation in the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
3/3	Implementation of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, and the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
3/4	Recommendations of the open-ended interim working group of government experts on technical assistance

Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption

1/1	Review of implementation
1/2	Information-gathering mechanism on the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption
1/3	Appeal to States parties and invitation to signatories to the United Nations Convention against Corruption to adapt their legislation and regulations

1/4	Establishment of an intergovernmental working group on asset recovery
1/5	Technical assistance
1/6	International cooperation workshop on technical assistance for the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption
1/7	Consideration of bribery of officials of public international organizations
1/8	Best practices in the fight against corruption